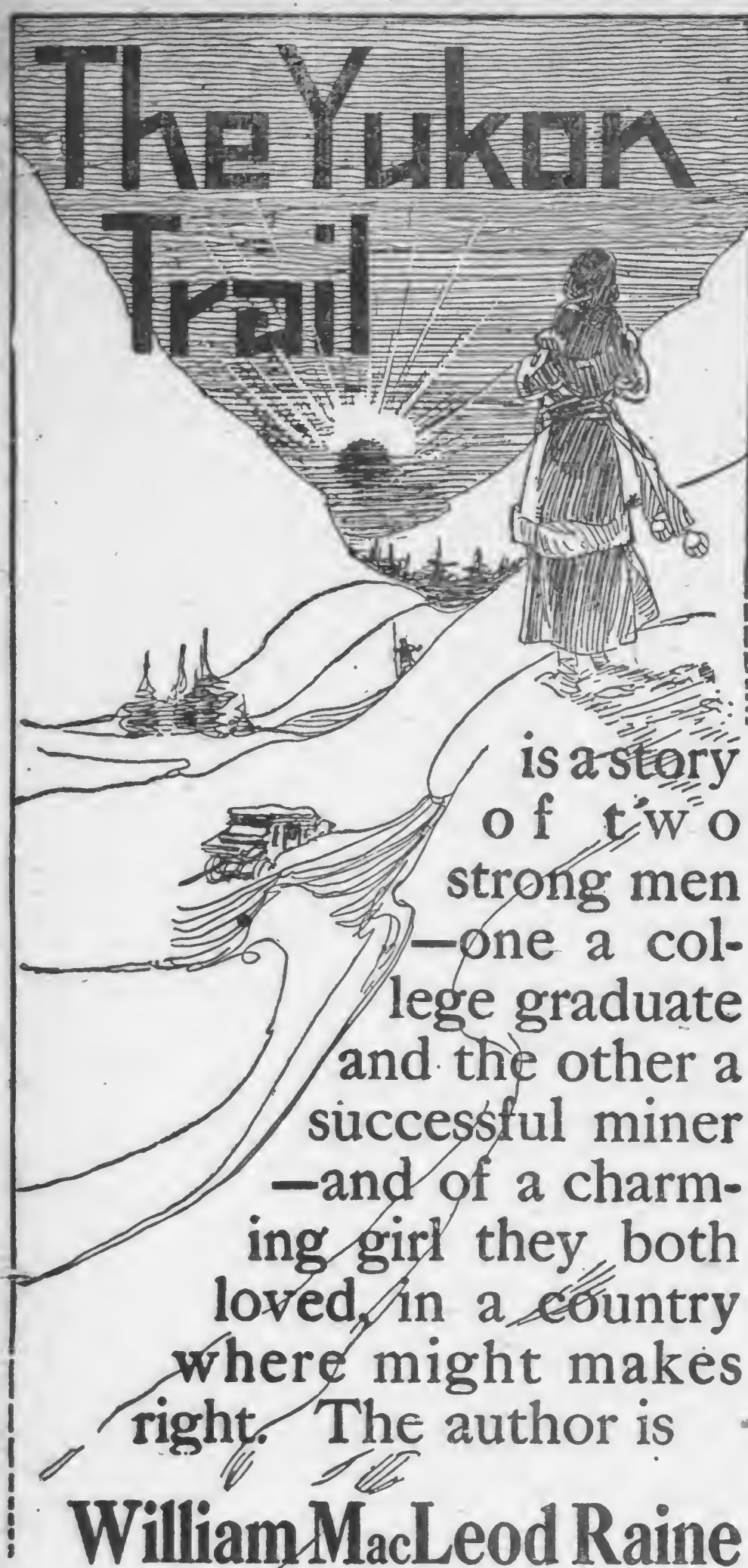


Adair County News

VOLUME XXI

COLUMBIA, ADAIR COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1917.

NUMBER 7



The Yukon Trail

is a story of two strong men—one a college graduate and the other a successful miner—and of a charming girl they both loved, in a country where might makes right. The author is **William MacLeod Raine**

and the story is full of the things that spell fight. The spell of the great river of the northern wilderness pervades the tale in which

Love, Intrigue and Adventure

are never absent. We take pleasure in announcing and ask that you read

Our New Serial

This Story begins on Page 4 of this issue. Read the first chapter and you will want the rest.

Personals.

W. W. Owens, Longstreet, was here to-day.

Jo, Edgar and Fred Harris were in Louisville a few days ago.

Mr. H. J. Tafel, of Louisville, was in Columbia a few days ago.

Mr. Geo. O. Barnes, of Russell county, was here the first of the week.

Mr. Chapman Pickett, of Kemp, Ky., is visiting relatives in Columbia.

Mr. Garrett Murrell, of Champaign, Ill., is visiting relatives in the county.

Mrs. Tiptie Montgomery, who visited in Lebanon, returned home last week.

Mr. Bert Epperson was in Louisville last week, buying his Christmas supplies.

Mr. W. E. McCandless returned Thursday from a business trip to Cincinnati.

Messrs. B. J. Lyon and H. R. Caldwell, Campbellsville were here last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Lewis visited their daughter, Mrs. Leo Baldouf, in Louisville, last week.

Mr. G. S. Cardwell, of Louisville, traveling man who often makes Columbia, was here last Thursday.

Rev. Bascom Grider, of Bowling Green, passed through Columbia a few days ago, en route to visit his parents at Montpelier.

Mr. W. D. Flowers, wife and children, Mrs. Josephine Rowe and her son went to Louisville last Saturday, for a two days' visit.

Misses Mollie Jeffries, Mollie Caldwell, Bess Leftwich and Mrs. Nell Patterson returned the first of last week from a visit to Louisville.

Mrs. C. M. Russell and her little daughter, Mary Catherine, who spent three weeks in Bowling Green, returned home last Wednesday.

Mr. Ray Montgomery has returned from Warren county. He left his wife in an improving condition, but she will not return home for several weeks.

Mr. J. W. Simcox, who is connected with the Chair Manufacturing Company of the Frankfort penitentiary, was here last week, purchasing lumber for the concern.

Rev. S. G. Shelly, Presiding Elder of the Columbia District, was in Louisville last week, attending a

meeting of the Board of Education of the Louisville Conference.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Sharp were here from Amsterdam the latter part of last week. They were en route to this county to see Mrs. Bettie Graham, who is the mother of Mrs. Sharp, and who has been quite sick.

Jo Hurt, Doc Walker, Lucian Hunt, Rollin Cundiff, Wm. Hancock, Bryan Royce, W. R. Faese and young Dabworth, all soldiers were here on a visit of a few hours the latter part of last week. The first named is a First Lieutenant and will be sent to Battle Creek, Mich. Prof. Paul Chandler came as far as Campbellsville. All the boys were looking in fine health.

Mrs. E. P. Harris, of Catlettsburg came down last week to visit her relatives, near Milltown, and also her relatives and friends in Columbia. She is a staunch friend of the News and called to pay her respects and also to renew her subscription. She is well pleased with Catlettsburg, but took occasion to state that Columbia and Adair county were situated in God's country.

Mrs. S. P. Miller who has been visiting her aunt Mrs. Bettie Cheek, of Nashville, Tenn., returned home Friday afternoon. While there she spent a day with Mrs. William Coleman, (nee Miss Laura Johnston) They have a beautiful home, and when digging a well in one corner of their yard struck a stream of fine mineral water which so many people are using. It is sold at the well for 10c a gallon. When delivered on a motor truck it is sold for 10c a gallon.

Mr. Sid Snow, who was born and reared in Adair county, but who has been living in Ulrich, Mo., for more than a quarter of a century, and who visited his friends of Adair of his earlier days, left for his home last Friday morning. Before leaving he informed The News that he had been warmly entertained here; that the happiest five weeks (the length of his visit) of his life were spent while here. He missed some of the old boys who now live in other states, especially Melvin White and his violin. In two years he expects to visit us again, and in the meantime he wants all his friends to keep well and be ready to meet him when he makes his next advent into Columbia and out in the county of Adair.

Gift stationery, booklets, cards, etc. Paul Drug Co.

Do not forget to see the play at Lindsey-Wilson next Friday evening.

The thermometers about town varied Sunday morning. They registered all along from 4 to 8 below.

See L. E. Young's line of Jewelry before you buy.

A friend has my overcoat. Bring it in. His name has escaped me. J. H. Young.

The play at the Lindsey-Wilson Friday evening promises to be of great interest. Come, everybody.

Don't squander your money on worthless stuff, buy something useful at Russell & Co.

My Christmas goods are now on display. First come, first served. J. N. Page.

W. B. Walker is at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., instead of Camp Zachary Taylor, as we reported last week.

Man past 30 with horse and buggy to sell. Stock Condition Powder in Adair county. Salary \$90 per month. Address 9 Industrial Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

WANTED:—A white girl for house work in good home. Woman with some experience in nursing preferred. Edwin Hurt, Columbia, Ky.

Frank Morgan, who was a son of the late Reese Morgan, died in Lawson's Bottom, Cumberland county, one day last week. He was known to quite a number of Adair county people.

Mr. W. S. Sinclair, County Judge elect, will remove to Columbia and for the present will occupy Mr. E. L. Sinclair's residence, fronting the Campbellsville, pike below the cemetery.

I have a small line of Jewelry consisting of cuff links, watches, rings, lavaliers, watch chains, fountain pens etc.

L. E. Young.

Xmas toys, dolls, books, etc. Paul Drug Co.

Attorney Gordon Montgomery has rented the Garnett office over the post office, and is now fitting up the rooms which will be ready by the first of the year.

The town board of supervisors, W. T. McFarland, J. A. Willis and H. N. Miller, was in session last week. Quite a number of property owners were "listed."

See our new Holiday line of Men's and Ladies Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Auto sets, etc. Russell & Co.

Mr. W. I. Ingram will remove his stock of goods to the business house now occupied by Mr. T. E. Waggener, the first of January. Mr. Waggener, will have closed out by that time.

Furloughs for the Yuletide week will be granted all men at Army cantonments whose absence can be permitted in the opinion of the division commanders, to enable them to spend Christmas at their homes.

Do't forget to price Young's line of Jewelry.

Allen Walker purchased the Lucien Moore farm containing 150 acres of land, good dwelling and out buildings, lying near Montpelier, Saturday night for \$1,000. Possession will be given at once.

FOR SALE.—Two pair coming two year old mare mules. Extra good, heavy and fancy for age. 15-1 to 15 1/2 hands high.

Curtis Yarberry, Cane Valley, Ky. 7-36

Born, to the wife of Irvine Loy, Thanksgiving day, a son, the fourth boy that has come to bless Mr. and Mrs. Loy. They also have two daughters. Irvine says that as his family increases he buys and sells more cattle and hogs.

All parties owing me an account are requested to come and settle at once, as I will wind up all my business by Jan. 1 1918.

T. E. Waggener.

On Thursday, November the twenty-ninth, Miss Frances Saltee and Mr. A. J. Uphoff, of Onarga, Ill., were united in marriage at Watseka, by Rev. McVey. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfonso Saltee and the groom is a son of Mrs. J. H. Uphoff.

Last week Mr. Sam Lewis bought the second tract of land from John Lee and Doc Walker adjoining his residence. This last tract contains 50 acres for which he paid \$1,500. The two tracts will be thrown into one farm of 110 acres.

Mr. J. M. Kearnes, the machinist of Columbia, traded the building in which he carries on his business, to Mr. R. E. Rowe for a farm, located on the Somerset road. He sold the farm to Walker Bryant and will remove to Campbellsville, taking his machinery with him. He is a good workman and some one will have to take his place here.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, estimates the losses up to June 1 of the British expeditionary forces in deaths in action and from wounds at 7 per cent of the total of all men sent to France since the beginning of the war. He adds that the ratio of losses of this character today, because of improved tactics and swiftly mounting allied superiority in artillery, is less than 7 to every 100 men.

Mr. Cortez Sanders, who was elected sheriff of Adair county at the November election, will remove to Columbia and will occupy the residence owned by Mr. R. O. Keltner, near the home of Mr. Braxton Massie. Mr. Keltner has removed to Gradyville. "Uncle Bob," as we call him is a very fine citizen, but we could not hold him. He longed for his old stamping ground, and friends of his earlier days.

On January 1, 1918, all the newly elected county officers will be sworn in for a term of four years. Every office, excepting circuit court clerk, will be filled by new men, all Republicans but Noah Loy, who was elected school Superintendent, and who is now filling out Mr. Huffaker's term by appointment. All the voters of the county want to see the affairs of Adair economically managed, and to that end the work will be in the hands of the coming administration.

Attractive assortments of imported China, Cut Glass and Silverware at Russell & Co.

The Lexington Herald reports that when the new city officers take the oath, the 7th of January, Mr. J. A. Wilmore will be appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the city of Lexington. Mr. Wilmore is a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Wilmore, Gradyville, this county. He located in Lexington about eight years ago and has become quite popular as a lawyer.

Mrs. Gordon Montgomery was having her yard rendered last week. Two large cans were filled and set out to cool. While the hands were busy the two cans were visited by an old sow on the place and the contents of one can consumed. When the discovery was made Mrs. Montgomery said: "Gordon, kill that sow and we will render her: it is the only way to pull even."

For Xmas manecure sets, desk sets, toilet sets, umbrellas, wrist watches, jewelry of all kind. Paul Drug Co.

Mr. A. L. Eubank, (son of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Eubank, this place, who is a soldier at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, has been made a corporal. In sending this information he also mails the menu for the soldiers on Thanksgiving. It is very elaborate, consisting of everything good to eat. Not less than fifteen different dishes, and after the meal all kinds of fruit and cigars were served.

Mr. G. G. Hedge, representing the Central Oil Company, was here last week, and rented from Mr. J. O. Russell the store-room in the Russell building, formerly occupied by Mr. Vance Gowdy, as a wholesale groceryman. Mr. Hedge will open an oil and paint store and expects to be ready for business this week. He also expects to install in front of the building a 5,000 gallon gasoline tank.

We are this week, taking off our list the names of all subscribers who are in arrears. If you want your paper continued please pay what you owe and add \$1.00 for a years subscription in advance. Should we make an error in leaving off any name that should remain, please notify us promptly and we will refund postage and furnish paper that you miss on account of our error.

If you are in need of a clock I have an assortment. Will be glad to show you at any time. L. E. Young.

Mr. Henry Hancock, who reached home a few days ago, from Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., was discharged from the army, on account, of bad health, last Saturday week. Since reaching home he has been improving, has a good appetite and sleeps well. His father thinks that he will fully recover, but it will take a little time. He has remained at home since his arrival on account of change of climate.

Miss Sue Baker, who made a very efficient helper in this office for twelve years, and who resigned from her position here two weeks ago, has accepted a position in the Bank of Columbia, and went to work in that institution last Thursday morning. She is a good mathematician and will keep a set of books for the bank. She starts with a good salary and will work for promotion. Her friends are glad she secured this important position.

A big line of Jewelry, Cut Glass, silver Paul Drug Co.

Will Open Soon.

As the workmen progress the Buchanan Lyon Company's garage building looks better every day. It is going to be a very handsome business house, one of the most attractive about the square. It is very commodious, conveniently arranged, and when its doors are thrown open for business it will contain several dozen new Ford machines. The company will also keep a large stock of supplies, and will have in their employ expert machine men hence if your machine should get out of commission, in a very few minutes it will be put in first class condition. This business will be a great help to Columbia, as it will be the largest concern of the kind in the Green river section of the State. The Buchanan Lyon Co., is composed of business men, who feel an interest in this locality and it is coming here to enliven business.

Erectors and instructive toys for children at Paul Drug Co.

To-Night.

Capt. Nemo, Mighty Wizard of the Deep. Jules Verne's 20,000 leagues under the sea. First and only Submarine Photo-Drama ever filmed. To night, Tuesday, at Paramount Theater.

From Texas.

Merit, Dec. 1, 1917.

The Adair County News:—Enclosed find check for \$1.00 to pay for one more year's subscription. I think more of The News than I do of the Dallas Morning News. It is like a letter from home.

So good-bye, G. W. Coffey.

Sale.

Farm of 100 acres lime stone land, nine miles south of Columbia, eight room residence in first class condition good out buildings, well watered and timbered. Plenty of fruit, on the main Columbia and Creelsboro road. Get mail twice a day, good neighborhood in 300 yards of school and church house. Price \$3,500. Tutt & Reed.

If you want some useful articles for a Christmas present, we have a nice line on exhibition.

Russell & Co.

A Bargain.

The Farmers Home Journal is recognized as the leading farm paper of the State. Every farmer should subscribe for it. We have made a special arrangement with the publisher of the Farmers' Home Journal by which that paper and the Adair County News are put in reach of all. Here it is:

Farmers' H. Journal, per year \$1.00. Adair County News per year \$1.00. Both one year for \$1.65. This proposition will be good for several weeks. Subscribe now.

Surprised Their Friends.

Mr. Sam Duvall, who was educated in the Lindsey-Wilson School and well-known in Columbia, and Miss Carrie Vaughan, whose home was at Glenville, this county, were married in Louisville last week by Rev. A. R. Kasey. The groom is a soldier and is located at Camp Zachary Taylor. He is a very worthy young man. The bride also attended the Lindsey-Wilson for a term or two, and was also a popular teacher of this county. Their former schoolmates send congratulations.

Public Sale.

Luther Williams, Montpelier, Ky., Friday December 21, 1917, I will sell at public auction beginning at 9 a. m. the following described property:

1 pair good work mules.
1 good combination horse.
2 milk cows, and one fine heifer.
1 sow and 10 shoats.
5 tons of hay and 40 bbls of corn.
Farm wagon, buggy, 2 sets of buggy harness, and 2 saddles.
Plows, cultivators, harrows, corn drills, mowing machine, hay rake and other farming implements.
An extra good lot of household and kitchen furniture will be offered for sale.

Terms made known on day of sale. Luther Williams, Montpelier, Ky.

Bargains.

22cts Percalate at	17c
13cts Percalate at	10c
15cts Brown Domestic at	12 1-2c
17c Brown Domestic at	13 1-2c
22cts Bleach Domestic at	18c
15cts Bleach Domestic at	12 1-2c
Outing	10 & 15c
Men's \$1.00 and \$1.25 shirts at	85c
Work Shirts	65c
Men's two piece Underwear pr	50c
Ladies two piece underwear	35c
Men's \$5.00 Raincoats	\$3.50
Ladies \$5.00 Raincoats	\$3.50
Boys and Girls \$4.50 Raincoats	\$2.75
Men's \$1.85 Overalls	\$1.50
Men's two-piece Summer Underwear	20c

In fact, everything for less than you can buy it elsewhere. Call and see me before it is too late.

T. E. Waggener.

7-26

Adair County News

Published On Wednesday
At Columbia, Kentucky.

MARKSDALE HAMLETT, Editor.

Democratic newspaper devoted to the interest
of the City of Columbia and the people of Adair
and adjoining counties.

Entered at the Columbia Post-office as second
class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE



WED. DEC. 12, 1917

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

President Wilson in his message to Congress makes vigorous prosecution of the war, with no alternative but victory in the end, the condition of peace with Germany. In urging a declaration of war with the other belligerent enemies, he takes the only practical view of a necessary step in the more speedy and successful prosecution of the war. It is estimated that there are more than a million alien enemies in the country from those nations who are in sympathy with Germany. A declaration of war with Austria and the other hostile nations is necessary in order to put a better check upon the secret agents of these foreign nations, and upon the German propagandists and pacifists, that many of our people may not be misled into the pitfalls and snares of German intrigue which have brought about the downfall and disgraceful desertion of Russia.

The Presidents message will have a wholesome effect upon the entire country, and will tend to allay any fears, that this country will allow the Russian desertion of her allies and benefactors, to stand in the way of victory, that peace, when it does come, may be dominant and enduring for the worlds safety, and for world democracy.

LINDSEY-WILSON

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Nothing has pleased us more on our advent to Columbia than to find a community of such universal culture and intellectual refinement. By comparison with many less fortunate small cities, it does not take the visitor and new-comer long to discover the incentives that have brought such high standards of social life, and the causes that have made this delightful city of Columbia so attractive to people seeking homes. This, when one looks around, must be attributed to the splendid institutions of learning that have been long fostered under the influence of a patronage whose first aim has been to maintain at home the facilities for a liberal education for their children. No institution of learning has done more for a community in Kentucky than has the Lindsey-Wilson Training School, founded and maintained for the purpose of meeting a need that has long been splendidly supplied for this section of Kentucky by this great Institution. It is a school of the highest merits where the opportunities for a good secondary education are superior. It has

been manned since its foundation by the best of Kentucky's educators, and is at this time under the management of Prof. G. L. Crume, who has for twenty years taken rank among the foremost and most successful of the State's educational leaders. On coming to Columbia we were glad to find at the head of this Institution for christian learning our former associate in the work, and efficient former colleague on the State Board of Examiners, whose work as a member of this important Board did much for the raising of standards for the common schools of Kentucky. Under this management Lindsey-Wilson will continue its splendid career for the cause of civilization and culture.

THE LOOSE LEAF MARKET.

A leading farmer in Adair County sold last week his crop of tobacco outside of the market, where competition is afforded by the presence of buyers who establish market values, for an average of 17 cts per pound. This farmer saw this same tobacco sell the next day on the loose leaf floor for an average of 22 cts per pound. The disparity in price and consequent loss to the farmer represents practically what tobacco use to sell for when the farmer was at the mercy of the man higher up. Now when the farmer has an opportunity for good living prices for his products, he is, here in Adair county, handicapped for the lack of a market at home. Hundreds of farmers who would market their tobacco at Columbia and spend more of their money here, would gladly support the organization of a loose leaf market here. They are already seeing the great loss to them, by not having had a loose leaf market already organized, for the sale of the crop of this season.

DIGEST OF STATE POLITICS.

The people and tax payers hoped that the extra session of the Legislature in 1917 would pass a tax measure that would accomplish at least three things: More equitable distribution of taxes; the greater exploitation of our resources by putting into general development large amounts of idle capital and bringing into the state more outside capital; and diminishing as rapidly as possible the outstanding debt of the state. The new law looks better than the old one, and with amendatory simplification will in time accomplish the first two objects. The third can never be accomplished, we fear, except by constitutional provision for a bond issue and sinking fund. It will certainly never be accomplished thru the promises of candidates of political parties. Wilson and Hager vied with each other in platitudinous pledges, McCreary and O'Rear made it appear a cinch for each in their pledges to the people, while Morrow and Stanley in their almost tie contest of 1915, could on occasions cease to prate about "the wizard of finance" to promise by the saints in glory that each would in four years make the platter clean. We have seen little difference between the two men as statesmen save that one is a republican and the other a democrat; and until both parties get away from the weakness of nominating "wind jammers" and ornate declaimers

to the helm of state, there is little assurance that the state's finances can be placed upon a sound business basis.

It is a matter of the political history of North Carolina, Virginia, and other Southern states that until the issues of sound educational and economic development of the state were put squarely before the people by leaders brave enough to defy temporary reverses at the hands of the demagog and political juggler, the great reforms that have in recent years put these states so far forward did not come. The signs indicate that things are beginning to take such shape in Kentucky tho long delayed by chronic subordination of real issues and real needs to the antics and pratings of professional politicians and demagogues.

Many changes will come as a result of war conditions. New leaders in both parties will be made to espouse more encouragingly for the masses of the people, old issues and new issues. Public sentiment is predicting already that many things and conditions are opening the eyes of the people to the folly of blindly following longer the corn-stalk gods of office seeking. Some private, corporal, or sergeant in the ranks "over there" or here, may soon appear to disturb the political equilibrium of both the old political parties in the state.

Rumor this week has it that we failed to cover the ground in our last talk, and that there are many others than were mentioned, being quietly considered in the minds of people as probable and good timber for various high offices to be filled next year and thereafter. Our attention has been especially and frequently called to Harry Sommers of Elizabethtown, as one eminently fitted for the office of Governor of Kentucky. We have hesitated to take his name in vain knowing his aversion to political mention. But that has been the trouble with Kentucky politics in the past. Too many of our real and solid men fear, thru dignity and modesty, to be considered as real leaders of the people.

Many of the wise dopesters are awaiting the outcome of the 1918 General Assembly before giving much consideration to the aspirants to minor state offices and probable candidates for other offices. It is not to be gainsaid, that in spite of administration handicaps as has often been the case in the past, there are several men at Frankfort now holding office either by election or appointment who have made for the people most excellent public servants and who ought to be continued there as an endorsement of their splendid and efficient services. Chas. Morris the present Attorney General is a big enough man to continue as he is or go higher.

Considering that Roy L. McFarland has been one of the few expertly qualified school men of the state to be elected over the protest of the old order of politicians to the State Senate, he will no doubt be a strong possibility for the very important office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. McFarland made a great record as county superintendent of Davies County and

"One of the
Famous
Five"

Keep the Wheels
of Industry Going 'Round

The automobile helps the nation's war-time transportation problem,
— keeps the wheels of industry going 'round by keeping man and merchandise moving,
— and good tires help the automobile keep going,
— good tires like the United States 'Chain' Tread Tire,
— the tire of long mileage—of low mileage cost,
— the tire of supreme anti-skid and traction service.

The 'Chain' Tread's vast sales increases are the positive evidence of supreme service and mileage.
Try 'Chain' Treads—and make comparisons for yourself.

United States Tires
Are Good Tires

Also Tires for Motor Trucks, Motor Cycles, Bicycles, and Aeroplanes

United States Tubes and Accessories Have All the Sterling Worth and Wear That Make United States Tires Supreme

A Complete Stock of United States Tires Carried by W. E. NOE, Columbia, Ky.

would be well equipped for the larger job. His friends are hoping for him an unscathed record in the Senate.

Here in our home Senatorial district people are wondering whether and when Major Trigg will resign, since the office of Senator and his commission in the Army are incompatible. It has been suggested that in the event of his early resignation and an election to fill the vacancy, an "administration" man could not be elected in the district. On account of this there may be "technical" and otherwise explainable delays in this matter. The democrats of the district are very greatly interested in this, since the time is short and the special election must probably be called by the Governor.

As indicated heretofore the "digest" will be continued at opportune sundry times.

Hon. R. B. Trigg, of Glasgow is the State Senator from the counties of Adair, Barren and Metcalfe. He is a Major in the army and is assigned to Camp Lee, Va., and it is not believed that he will be able to attend the coming session of the Legislature which will convene at Frankfort in a few weeks. The district should be represented, and we take it that Mr. Trigg will resign in due time for some one to be elected in his stead. Barren county will be entitled to the candidate for the short term, and Adair county will take pleasure in supporting the candidate she puts out. Mr. D. E. Hatcher, who was defeated for the nomination by Mr. Trigg, will probably be a candidate and perhaps others. This end of the district will cheerfully support any candidate named by Barren county.

The statement that Senator Beckham and Governor Stanley have made up, and that Beckham has agreed to not be a candidate for United States Senator

When you buy a Ford car you buy an established quantity, a proven quality—a motor car that is giving satisfaction in practically every form of service under every condition where an automobile can be used. A car that can be depended on in every circumstance. No one will dispute this fact. Then why not place your order for a Ford at once?

Runabout, \$345; Touring Car, \$360; Coupelet, \$505; Town Car, \$595; Sedan, \$645; One-Ton Truck Chassis, \$600. These prices f. o. b. Detroit. Your order will have prompt attention.

THE BUCHANAN, LYON CO.,
Incorporated.
Columbia, Kentucky.

to succeed himself and to give the track to Stanley, and that Stanley is to see that Beckham has no opposition for Governor to succeed him, reads mighty fishy in this neck of the woods. We doubt that Beckham has as much as moved his hand in token of recognition of Stanley in the last four years.

Pellyton.

Every body is talking tobacco now, since high price are being paid. Most every body has sold in this neighborhood.

John D. Lowe, the well-known shoe drummer, called on our merchant this week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Pelley have bought a new piano.

The new Church and Mason Hall is moving along fairly well. The lumber is on the ground and the carpenter's work will begin this week.

Ben Jones, J. T. Lemmon and

Film Adkins have returned from Illinois, where they have been husking corn.

Virgil Gabbert, who has been in bad health for some time, has almost completely lost his mind. His father and mother have the sympathy of this neighborhood.

The writer was in Columbia and Campbellsville last week. Found the roads in a very bad condition. The thing we need most is good roads and more of them.

Lenine hedges on his peace proposals and says now that Russia will not make separate peace without consulting her allies. The general impression is that his government will not last thirty days.

The Italians are more than holding their own and the German-Austrians have now switched their main attack from the mountain points to the Asiago plateau.

Can a Man Force a Woman To Love Him?

If he has won great riches, has compelled other strong men to yield to him and so has come to dominate vast regions, can the will of a tender girl withstand his will?

We will soon begin the serial publication of a fascinating story of love and adventure amid wild and romantic surroundings in the far north.

It is full of the peril and mystery of arctic wildernesses and rough frontier settlements where pretty Sheba proves her courage and her heart of gold.

You will be delighted with

The Yukon Trail

By William MacLeod Raine

Watch for the opening installment.

IS KENTUCKY SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY?

Work of Legislature Will Have Great Effect on the Next Election.

CONTROLLED BY STANLEY WILL BRING DEFEAT.

Somewhere in Kentucky, December, 4.

In 1915 Stanley was elected Governor of Kentucky by 471 votes.

Stanley's majority in Jefferson county was 4,061.

In 1916 Wilson carried Jefferson by only 454

In 1917 the Democratic ticket in Louisville was beaten by 1,977 votes.

If Morrow had carried Louisville by 2,000 votes he would have been elected by 5,500 votes.

These comparisons are being made in and around every courthouse in Kentucky.

It is clear, if Stanleyism is to remain supreme in the Democratic party, the State will be lost to the Republicans.

Governor Stanley's Louisville representative is William B. Haldeman. His representative in the State at large is Eli Brown.

Haldeman wanted Judge Greene nominated at the August primary for a second term as County Judge.

Governor Stanley wanted Robertson nominated for Sheriff.

Both Governor Stanley and W. B. Haldeman were disappointed in the ticket.

Gov. Stanley spoke for the ticket and the Haldeman newspapers gave it half-hearted support, but the service of Greene, and of Brumleve, defeated candidate for Mayor, was given to the Republicans, and by their treachery the ticket was beaten.

WHAT THE STATE THINKS.

In the State other influences are at work, as shown by the number of Republican Sheriffs elected, and the success of certain Republican candidates for the Legislature.

Nothing is discussed more throughout the State than the administration of justice; the failure of the Governor to keep his pledges concerning pardons.

The topic that is receiving attention just now, second only to the Governor's use of the pardoning power, is the new tax law.

All new tax laws are unpopular, however good they may be. When the tariff was increased under McKinley's leadership, he and his party were beaten, and when Cleveland, Carlisle and Wilson reduced the McKinley tariff the Democrats were defeated at the polls.

Through the State the people are saying "we do not understand the new law and the tax schedule asks so many questions no one can answer them."

After one or two attempts, with the aid of one or two lawyers, and the patient assistance of the Assessor, the schedule will become less terrifying, but just now it is a cause of great discontent.

When it comes the new Federal income tax law, bringing thousands of men within its scope who are just beginning to realize that war is costly, and a costly war means higher taxes.

THE SHADOW OF PROHIBITION

Prohibition is a shadow, or else a ghost, that still haunts Democratic councils. It is "settled," they say; that is, all parties and factions favor the submission of a constitutional amendment; nevertheless there is some uneasiness among the veterans of the Prohibition cause, and they are looking with some concern to the organization of the next Legislature.

Claud Thomas is the favorite for Speaker, not only because he is in accord with those who favor the submission of the amendment but because of his character, his experience, and because of the enemies he has made by his public services, his fearlessness and his independence.

His nomination is said to be secure, but his opponents are active, and have named as their leader a Prohibitionist, but of the Stanley order.

The Democrats of Kentucky want a Legislature that is not organized and run by the influence of the different executive departments; by the Governor, the Prison Board and other appointees of the Governor.

The Legislature of 1916 was a Governor's Legislature, and one is enough for a generation.

WAITING ON THE LEGISLATURE.

These are the political matters that grow in interest as the day approaches for the assembling of the new Legislature. It will not adjourn until we are in the midst of a Congressional and Senatorial election, so Democratic leaders, in office and out, begin to express a nervous doubt as to the result next November.

All Kentucky Democrats are now Wilson Democrats, but the loudest are not the most loyal. It is realized now that work of the next Legislature will have a great influence for good or ill on the election of 1918, and a controlling influence on the election in 1919, when State officers will again be chosen.—Louisville Evening Post.

A body of 100 surgeons has been organized for service in the hospitals of Roumania.

BRECKINRIDGE OF KENTUCKY WAS A WASHINGTON COP

Scion of Noted Family Now Private in the Marine Corps

Washington, D. C. — John Preston Breckinridge, member of a noted Southern family, is in a training camp on Paris Island, South Carolina, a private in the marine corps, according to word received here.

The marine corps rookie is the twenty-seven year-old son of Gen. Joseph Cabell Breckinridge of Civil War fame, who lives at 2139 Wyoming avenue. Previous to his enlistment John served meritoriously as a private on the Washington police force for five months.

He stands six feet two inches in his stocking feet and weighs 245 pounds. One of his brothers is the seventy-fifth ranking officer in the marine corps and is assistant naval attaché in Petrograd. Another brother, Henry S. Breckinridge, was Assistant Secretary of War under Secretary Garrison.

WORKING FOR HIS HONORS.

But John overturned the family gods with abandon. He did not care for any honor that might come to him by right of heritage. He wanted to blaze a new path. So he started by joining the police force. After serving a short time at the Third precinct station he was transferred to No. 1.

Reserve policemen at the First precinct station told a reporter the story of John Preston Breckinridge, who left his home to swing a billy on a street corner. The blue blooded wearer of the blue coat and gilded buttons never spoke of himself to his associates, it was said.

"He was quiet and one of the best men we had on the force," said one of his fellow-policemen.

"Once when someone asked him something about himself he casually mentioned the fact that he was the son of Gen. Breckinridge and then went on to his work. We do not know why, such a man as he was should enter the police force, but we were too glad to get him to ask any personal question."

While the huge policeman swung his club at Eleventh and G streets his brother sat in an easy chair before a polished desk as Assistant Secretary of war. As his brothers spent their evenings at home or in their clubs, John retired to his little room in the Y. M. C. A.

GREETED BY THE MARINES.

"When that great, big, strapping fellow came in to enlist we greeted him with open arms," said an officer at the marine recruiting station. "We knew that he was something extraordinary, but we didn't know what. Because the marine corps is more than filled now, we are taking only the very best. That man would have been taken in three or four men had to be removed to make a place for him. If you will believe me, he won't be a private long."

Mr. Breckinridge spent the summer of 1915 in Columbia and was employed by the Rapid Transit Company. He attended Church, prayer-meeting, Sunday-school and the Epworth League while here.

Lindsey-Wilson Training School

A Safe Place to Put Boys and Girls



SECOND TERM OPENS DEC. 31, 1917.

1. Boys and Girls are under our personal care at all times.
2. The teachers are well qualified and have previously been successful.
3. New Brick Dormitories, Electric Lights, Water Works, Bath and Steam Heat.
4. Healthful and Beautiful Location.
5. Ten acre campus, good athletic field, tennis courts, basket ball floor, track, etc.
6. Thorough courses. Our Students get credit in any school in the State.
7. Good moral and religious influences but not sectarian.

COURSES: High School; Normal; Intermediate; Primary; Book-keeping; Expression; Music, Vocal and Instrumental,

Address,

G. L. CRUME, PRIN.
COLUMBIA, KY.

Irvin's Store.

There is a new boy at David Butchers, christened Rollin Hurt.

Mrs. Riby Withers is very sick, with but little hope for her recovery.

Aunt Patsy Emerson, who has been sick for quite awhile, is no better.

A. M. Wilson went to Russell Springs yesterday.

A. M. Alexander passed through yesterday with a nice bunch of cattle.

U. J. Cooppr bought of James Johnson one weanling mule for \$65.

Miss Manilda, daughter of Rice Holder, whose mind has been bad for some time was taken to Jamestown yesterday, preparatory to sending her to Lakeland.

Floyd Wilson, of Nancy, was here last week placing orders for fertilizer. Why not grow more clover, rye and so on and use less fertilizer.

The corn crop through here is badly damaged by the early freezes. Look well to your seed corn for next spring.

An entertainment was given at Salem schoolhouse last night. The writer was denied the pleasure of being present, but it was reported as being splendid. It was gotten up by Mr. Harmon and Miss Harris our teachers, who never do anything by halves.

This is our first letter since The News changed hands. We want to say that we regret to give up Mr. Harris, but are glad to greet Mr. Hamlett. Having followed him as a teacher, then as Superintendent of Public Instruction, we naturally feel kindly toward him. We have no fear that The News will not be kept up to its past high standard which is saying lots, and if so I will be found in the thick of the fight for good roads, good schools and every thing for the upbuilding of the country. In general, we hope The News may live always and a day over and then be born again.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Dear Friend:—Consistent with our policy to better serve our patrons, we have adopted a method of PROFIT SHARING, and want all our Customers to Share With Us the Benefits of this Plan. Come in and let us tell you how it can be done—How to secure FREE the many Beautiful and Useful articles illustrated. This Plan Is An Inducement for Cash Purchases.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Come and get a Free Certificate—Trade Fifty Cents worth at our store and we will give you Three Fifty Cent Certificates FREE, instead of one, to get you started saving them. You can get any or all of the Beautiful Premiums in our Catalogue FREE for these Certificates. They Cost You Nothing. Just Think—You can get Six Rogers Silver Teaspoons for 56 Certificates. (See No. 202, page 2.)

Headquarters For Xmas Toys.

We now have on display a full line of Xmas Toys of all kinds, also Wagons, Sleds, Autos and many other nice and useful Presents for the older ones. Come early and get your choice before they are gone.

G. H. NELL, & SON,
COLUMBIA, KENTUCKY.

Louisville--Old Inn Hotel

Incorporated

EUROPEAN PLAN

\$1.00 and Up Rooms Without Bath.

\$1.50 and Up Rooms With "

300 ROOMS

Equipped throughout with Automatic Sprinklers the best Fire Protection Known to Insurance Engineers.

Louisville, ~ ~ ~ Kentucky.
6th & Main Streets.

A woman 96 years old has written the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense asking for war work because, she says, "My son is too old to be a soldier." A girl 9 years old wants to go to France as a messenger in the Red Cross service.

According to the Department of Agriculture, rats and mice destroy each year property worth more than \$200,000,000, naualing the gross earnings of an army of 200,000 men.

WELL DRILLER

I will drill wells in Adair an adjoining counties. See me before contracting. Latest improved machinery of all kinds. Pump Repairing Done. Give me a Call.

J. C. YATES

Wanted.

Boxes \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. Send them to W. T. Hodgen, Campbells-ville, Ky.



The YUKON TRAIL

A TALE OF THE NORTH
WILLIAM MACLEOD RAINE

CHAPTER I.

Going "In."

The midnight sun had set, but in a crotch between two snow peaks it had kindled a vast caldron from which rose a mist of jewels, garnet and turquoise, topaz and amethyst and opal, all swimming in a sea of molten gold. The glow of it still clung to the face of the broad Yukon, as a flush does to the soft, wrinkled cheek of a girl just roused from deep sleep.

Except for a faint murkiness in the air it was still day. There was light enough for the four men playing pinochle on the upper deck, though the women of their party, gossiping in chairs grouped near at hand, had at last put aside their embroidery. The girl who sat by herself at a little distance held a magazine still open in her lap.

Gordon Elliot had taken the boat at Pierre's Portage, fifty miles farther down the river. He had come direct from the creeks, and his impressions of the motley pioneer life at the gold diggings were so vivid that he had found an isolated corner of the deck where he could scribble them in a notebook while still fresh.

But he had not been too busy to see that the girl in the wicker chair was as much of an outsider as he was. Plainly this was her first trip in. Gordon was a stranger in the Yukon country, one not likely to be overwelcome when it became known what his mission was.

From where he was leaning against the deckhouse Elliot could see only a fine, chiseled profile shading into a mass of crisp, black hair, but some quality in the detachment of her personality stimulated gently his imagination. He wondered who she could be.

A short, thickset man who had ridden down on the stage with Elliot to Pierre's Portage drifted along the deck toward him. He wore the careless garb of a mining man in a country which looks first to comfort.

"Bound for Kuskiak?" he asked, by way of opening conversation.

"Yes," answered Gordon.

The miner nodded toward the group under the awning. "That bunch lives at Kuskiak. They've got on at different places the last two or three days—except Selfridge and his wife; they've been out. Guess you can tell that from hearing her talk—the little woman in red with the snappy black eyes. She's spilling over with talk about the styles in New York and the cabarets and the new shows. That pot-bellied little fellow in the checked suit is Selfridge. He is Colby MacDonald's man Friday."

Elliot took in with a quickened interest the group bound for Kuskiak. He had noticed that they monopolized as a matter of course the best places on the deck and in the dining room. They were civil enough to outsiders, but their manner had the unconscious selfishness that often regulates social activities. It excluded from their gayety everybody that did not belong to the proper set.

"That sort of thing gets my goat," the miner went on sourly. "Those women over there have elected themselves Society with a capital S. They put on all the airs the Four Hundred do in New York. And who are they anyhow?—wives to a bunch of grafting politicians mostly."

"That's the way of the world, isn't it? Our civilization is built on the group system," suggested Elliot.

"Maybe so," grumbled the miner. "But I hate to see Alaska come to it. Me, I saw this country first in ninety-seven—packed an outfit in over the pass. Every man stood on his own hind legs then. He got there if he was strong—mebbe; he bogged down on the trail good and plenty if he was weak. We didn't have any of the artificial stuff then. A man had to have the guts to stand the gaff."

"I suppose it was a wild country, Mr. Strong."

The little miner's eyes gleamed. "Best country in the world. We didn't stand for anything that wasn't on the level. It was a poor man's country—wages fifteen dollars a day and plenty of work. Everybody had a chance. Anybody could stake a claim and gamble on his luck. Now the big corporations have slipped in and grabbed the best. It ain't a prospector's proposition any more. Instead of faro banks we've got savings banks. The wide-open dance hall has quit business in favor of moving pictures. And, as I said before, we've got Society."

"All frontier countries have to come to it."

"Hmp! In the days I'm telling you about that crowd there couldn't 'a' hustled meat to fill their bellies three meals. Parasites, that's what they are. They're living off that bunch of roughnecks down there and folks like 'em."

With a wave of his hand Strong pointed to a group of miners who had boarded the boat with them at Pierre's Portage. There were about a dozen of the men, for the most part husky,

heavy-set foreigners. Elliot gathered from their talk that they had lost their jobs because they had tried to organize an incipient strike in the Frozen Gulch district.

"Roughnecks and booze fighters—that's all they are. But they earn their way. Not that I blame MacDonald for firing them, mind you," continued the miner. "His superintendent up there was too soft. These here Swedes got gay. Mac hit the trail for Frozen Gulch. He hammered his big fist into the bread basket of the ring-leader and said, 'Git!' That fellow's running yet, I'll bet. Then Mac called the men together and read the riot act to them. 'He fired this bunch on the boat and was out of the camp before you could bat an eye. It was the cleanest hurry-up job I ever did see.'"

"From what I've heard about him, he must be a remarkable man."

"He's the biggest man in Alaska, bar none."

This was a subject that interested Gordon Elliot very much. Colby MacDonald and his activities had brought him to the country.

"Do you mean personally—or because he represents the big corporations?"

"Both. His word comes pretty near being law up here, not only because he stands for the Consolidated, but because he's one man from the ground up."

"Do you mean that he's square—honest?"

"You've said two things, my friend," answered Strong dryly. "He's square. If he tells you anything, don't worry because he ain't put down his John Hancock before a notary. Don't waste any time looking for fat or yellow streaks in Mac. They ain't there. Nobody ever heard him squeal yet and what's more nobody ever will."

"No wonder men like him."

"But when you say honest—Not the way you define honesty down in the States. He's a grabber, Mac is."

"What does he look like?"

"Oh, I don't know." Strong hesitated, while he searched for words to show the picture in his mind. "Big as a house—steps out like a buck in the spring—blue-gray eyes that bore right through you."

"How old?"

"Search me. You never think of age when you're looking at him. Forty-five, mebbe—or fifty—I don't know."

"Married?"

"No-o." Hanford Strong nodded in the direction of the Kuskiak circle. "They say he's going to marry Mrs. Mallory. She's the one with the red hair."

It struck young Elliot that the miner was dismissing Mrs. Mallory in too cavalier a fashion. She was the sort of woman at whom men look twice, and then continue to look while she appears magnificently unaware of it. Her hair was not red, but of a lustrous bronze, amazingly abundant, and dressed in waves with the careful skill of a coiffeur. Slightest shades of meaning she could convey with a lift of the eyebrow or an intonation of the musical voice. If she was already fencing with the encroaching years there was little evidence of it in her opulent good looks.

The whistle of the Hannah blew for the Tadah Cache landing while Strong and Elliot were talking. The gangplank was thrown out.

A man came to the end of the wharf carrying a suitcase. He was well-set, thick in the chest and broad-shouldered. Looking down from above, Gordon Elliot guessed him to be in the early thirties.

Mrs. Mallory was the first to recognize him, which she did with a drawing little shout of welcome. "Oh, you, Mr. Man. I knew you first. I speak for you," she cried.

The man on the gangplank looked up, smiled and lifted to her his broad gray hat in a wave of greeting.

"How do you do, Mrs. Mallory? Glad to see you."

The miners from Frozen Gulch were grouped together on the lower deck. At sight of the man with the suitcase a sullen murmur rose among them. Those in the rear pushed forward and closed the lane leading to the cabins. One of the miners was flung roughly against the new passenger. With a wide, powerful sweep of his arm the man who had just come aboard hurled the miner back among his companions.

"Gangway!" he said brusquely, and as he strode forward did not even glance in the direction of the angry men pressing toward him.

"Here. Keep back there, you fellows. None of that rough stuff goes," ordered the mate sharply.

The big Cornishman who had been tossed aside crouched for a spring. He launched himself forward with the awkward force of a bear. The suitcase described a whirling arc of a circle with the arm of its owner as a radius. The big and the head of the miner came into swift impact. Like a bullock which had been poleaxed, the

man went to the floor. He turned over with a groan and lay still.

The new passenger looked across the huge, sprawling body at the group of miners facing him. They glared in savage hate. All they needed was a leader to send them driving at him with the force of an avalanche. The



Like a Bullock Which Had Been Poleaxed, the Man Went to the Floor.

man at whom they raged did not give an inch. He leaned forward slightly, his weight resting on the balls of his feet, alert to the finger tips.

"Next," he taunted.

Then the mate got busy. He hustled his stevedores forward in front of the miners and shook his fist in their faces as he stormed up and down. If they wanted trouble, by Jove! it was waiting for 'em, he swore in apologetic fury. The Hannah was a river boat and not a dive of wharf rats!

The man with the suitcase did not wait to hear out his trade. He followed the pursuer to his stateroom, dropped his baggage beside the berth, and joined the Kuskiak group on the upper deck.

They greeted him eagerly, a little effusively, as if they were anxious to prove themselves on good terms with him.

"What was the matter?" asked Selfridge. "How did the trouble start?"

The big man shrugged his shoulders. "It didn't start. Some of the outfit thought they were looking for a row, but they balked on the job when Trelawney got his."

Gordon, as he watched from a little distance, corrected earlier impressions. This man had passed the thirties. He had the thick neck and solid trunk of middle life, but he carried himself so superbly that his whole bearing denied that years could touch his splendid physique.

Strong had stepped to the wharf to talk with an old acquaintance, but when the boat threw out a warning signal he made a hurried goodby and came on board. He rejoined Elliot.

"Well, what d'you think of him? Was I right?"

The young man had already guessed who this impetuous stranger was. "I never saw anybody get away with a hard job as easily as he did that one. You could see with half an eye that those fellows meant fight. They were all primed for it—and he bluffed them out."

"Bluffed them—huh! I was where I could see just what happened. Colby MacDonald wasn't even looking at Trelawney, but you bet he saw him start. That suitcase traveled like a streak of light. You'd 'a' thought it weighed about two pounds. That ain't all, either. Mac used his brains. Guess what was in that grip."

"The usual thing, I suppose."

"You've got another guess—packed in among his socks and underwear was about twenty pounds of ore samples. The pursuer told me. It was that quartz that put Trelawney to sleep so thorough that he'd just begun to wake up when I passed a minute ago."

The young man turned his eyes again upon the big Canadian Scotsman. He was talking with Mrs. Mallory, who was leaning back luxuriously in a steamer chair she had brought aboard at St. Michael's. It would have been hard to conceive a contrast greater than the one between this pampered heiress of the ages and the modern business berserk who looked down into her mocking-eyes. He was the embodiment of the dominant male—efficient to the last inch of his straight six feet. What he wanted he had always taken, by the sheer strength that was in him. Back of her smiling insolence lay a silken force to match his own. She too had taken what she wanted from life, but she had won it by indirection. Manifestly she was of those women who conceive that charm and beauty are tools to bend men to their wills.

The dusky young woman with the magazine was the first of those on the upper deck to retire for the night. She fitted so quietly that Gordon did not notice until she had gone. Mrs. Selfridge and her friends disappeared with their men folk, calling gay good nights to one another as they left.

Macdonald and Mrs. Mallory talked. After a time she too vanished.

The big promoter leaned against the deck rail, where he was joined by Selfridge. For a long time they talked in low voices. The little man had most to say. His chief listened, but occasionally interrupted to ask a sharp, incisive question.

Elliot, sitting farther forward with

Strong, judged that Selfridge was making a report of his trip. Once he caught a fragment of their talk, enough to confirm this impression.

"Did Winton tell you that himself?" demanded the Scotsman.

The answer of his employee came in a murmur so low that the words were lost. But the name used told Gordon a good deal. The commissioner of the general land office at Washington signed his letters Harold B. Winton.

Strong tossed the stub of his cigarette overboard and nodded good night. A glance at his watch told Elliot that it was past two o'clock. He rose, stretched and sauntered back to his stateroom.

The young man had just taken off his coat when there came the hurried rush of tramping feet upon the hurricane deck above. Almost instantly he heard a cry of alarm. He could hear the shuffling of footsteps and the sound of heavy bodies moving.

Someone lifted a frightened shout. "Help! Help!" The call had come, he thought, from Selfridge.

Gordon flung open the door of his room, raced along the deck and took the stairs three at a time. A huddle of men swayed and shifted heavily in front of him.

Even as he ran toward the mass, Elliot noticed that the only sounds were grunts, stertorous breathings, and the scraping of feet. The attackers wanted no publicity. The attacked was too busy to waste breath in futile cries. He was fighting for his life.

Two men, separated from the crowd, lay on the deck farther aft. One was on top of the other, his fingers clutching the gullet of his helpless opponent. The agony of the man underneath found expression only in the drumming heels that beat a tattoo on the floor. The spasmodic feet were shod in Oxford tans of an ultra-fashionable cut. No doubt the owner of the smart footwear had been pulled down as he was escaping to shout the alarm.

The runner huddled the two in his stride and plunged straight at the struggling tangle. He caught one man by the shoulders from behind and flung him back. He struck hard, smashing blows as he fought his way to the heart of the melee. Heavy-fisted miners with corded muscles landed upon his face and head and neck. He did not care a straw for the odds.

The sudden attack of Elliot had opened the pack. The man battling against a dozen was Colby MacDonald. The very number of his foes had saved him so far from being rushed overboard or trampled down. His coat and shirt were in rags. He was bruised and battered and bleeding from the chest up. But he was still struggling hard.

They had him pressed to the rail. A huge miner, head down, had his arms around the waist of the Scotsman and was trying to throw him overboard. MacDonald flashed out and landed flush upon the cheek of a man attempting to brain him with a billet of wood. He hammered home a short-arm jolt against the ear of the giant who was giving him the bear grip.

The big miner grunted, but hung on like a football tackler. With a jerk he raised MacDonald from the floor



The Rail Gave Way.

just as three or four others rushed him again. The rail gave way, splintered like kindling wood. The Scotsman and the man at grips with him went over the side together.

Clear and loud rang the voice of Elliot. "Man overboard!"

The wheelsman signaled to the engine room to reverse and blew short, sharp shrieks of warning.

"Men overboard—two of 'em!" explained Elliot in a shout from the boat which he was trying to lower.

The first mate and another man ran to help him. The three of them lowered and manned the boat. Gordon sat in the bow and gave directions while the other two put their backs into the stroke.

Across the water came a call for help. "I'm sinking—hurry!"

The other man in the river was a dozen yards from the one in distress. With strong, swift, overhand strokes he shot through the water.

"All right," he called presently. "I've got him."

The oarsmen drew alongside the swimmer. With one hand MacDonald caught hold of the edge of the boat. The other clutched the rescued man by the hair of his head.

"Look out. You're drowning him," the mate warned.

"Am I?" MacDonald glanced with mild interest at the head that had

been until that moment submerged. "Shows how absent-minded a man gets. I was thinking about how he tried to drown me, I expect."

They dragged the miner aboard.

"Go ahead. I'll swim down," MacDonald ordered.

"Better come aboard," advised the mate.

"No. I'm all right."

The Scotsman pushed himself back from the boat and fell into an easy stroke. Nevertheless, there was power in it, for he reached the Hannah before the rescued miner had been helped to the deck.

A dozen passengers, crowded on the lower deck, pushed forward eagerly to see. Among them was Selfridge, his shirt and collar torn loose at the neck and his immaculate checked suit dusty and disheveled. He was wearing a pair of up to date Oxford pumps.

Macdonald shook himself like a Newfoundland dog. He looked around with sardonic amusement, a grin on his swollen and disfigured face.

"Quite a pleasant welcome home," he said ironically, his cold eyes fixed on a face that looked as if it might have been kicked by a healthy mule. "Eh, Trelawney?"

The Cornishman glared at him, and turned away with a low, savage oath.

"Are you hurt, Mr. MacDonald?" asked the captain.

"Hurt! Not at all, captain. I cut myself while I was shaving this morning—just a scratch," was the ironic answer.

"There's been some dirty work going on. I'll see the men are punished, sir." "Forget it, captain. I'll attend to that little matter." His jaunty, almost insolent glance made the half-circle again. "Sorry you were too late for the party, gentlemen—most of you. I see three or four of you who were 'among those present.' It was a strictly exclusive affair. And now, if you don't mind, I'll say good night."

He turned on his heel, went up the stairway to the deck above and disappeared into his stateroom.

Continued next week

Something to Think About.

Don't oppose road building, move out of the county or state but don't impede progress.

You can get the facts about any road built under state aid, if you will write to the Department of Public Roads of Kentucky.

If you don't follow the engineers' advice, you are the loser and it may require two or three years to convince but they get convinced.

Awake to the importance of good roads even from a purely selfish standpoint.

If you neglect the roads of a county for even one year it will require five years to replace the damage done in that year.

Bon't blame your county officials for the condition of the roads where everybody knows they haven't sufficient fund to maintain the roads.

Vote the 20 per cent road tax and give them something to work with.

A barrel of corn or a small pig will pay the average man's part of the 20 per cent road tax.

When you oppose scientific road building the majority of the people know to what class you belong.

Governor A. O. Stanley says, "Good roads, better roads and more of them should be a plank in every political platform, a doctrine of every church, included in the pharmacopoeia of every physician, written into the curriculum of every college and university and the by-laws of every corporation."

Between August 1 and December 1 the railroads transported 1,500,000 men to training camps and embarkation points. To insure the safety of the men in transit the railroads have adopted an average speed of 25 miles an hour except when freight cars needed for the transportation of equipment are included in the trains. The speed is then reduced to 20 miles.

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Of 304 acres, 9 miles from Columbia, on Green river, 1 mile from pike now under construction. 52 acres river bottom. Good dwelling, barn and outbuildings, 2 good orchards. Price \$5,000.

75 acres of land in sight of Columbia, Ky., good land, 8 acres bottom, 15 acres timber, fenced. \$50 per acre.

124 acre farm, 24 miles S. W. of Dunnville, in Adair, Casey, and Russell counties, reasonable good buildings, good orchard, good spring, well water, 70 acres cultivation, 6 acres in meadow, 20 acres corn, average 8 bbls. acre, limestone land, \$600 to \$800 worth of timber. Price \$2,500.

175 acres timber land, near Webb's X Roads, Russell County, on Dixie Highway. Estimated to have 75,000 ft. saw timber. Price \$1,200.

88 Acres of land within 1/2 mile of the corporate limits of Columbia, Ky., good new buildings, and well watered. Price \$2,500.

2 acres of land, good 7 room dwelling and outbuildings and blacksmith shop, on pike near Cane Valley. Price \$1400 or will trade for farm.

11 Residences and lots in and near Columbia, prices range from \$300 to \$3,500.

339 Acres of fine stone land, ten miles west of Lebanon, Ky., 225 acres in cultivation, balance in good timber, for sale at once \$4,625, well watered, plenty of fruit, improvements fairly good.

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Columbia, Ky.

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Signed

Take Notice:

Do you wish to enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that the Tombstone or Monument you erect as a final tribute to the one you loved, and whose memory you wish to pass down to posterity, will not only be a fitting and beautiful memorial, but will also endure through ages to come? If you do, your attention is called to the many monuments of Marble and Granite which I have placed in the Cemetery at Columbia and surrounding burying grounds, which will show you the beauty and durability of the material used in their construction, and attesting the care and neatness with which my work is done. Call on O. P. Bush, Columbia, Ky., and tell him what you want, and he will make you prices within easy reach of all. Give him your order and you will be sure to get the best on the market.

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MONUMENT MANUFACTURER, Lebanon, Ky.

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Louisville, Kentucky.

THE NEWS, ONE DOLLAR

Striking Sentences in Wilson's Address

The one very embarrassing obstacle that stands in our way is that we are at war with Germany, but not with her allies. I therefore very earnestly recommend that the Congress immediately declare the United States in a state of war with Austria-Hungary.

We must face the facts as they are and act upon them without sentiment in this stern business. The government of Austria-Hungary is not acting upon its own initiative or in response to the wishes and feelings of its own peoples, but as the instrument of another nation. We must regard the Central Powers as but one. The war can be successfully conducted in no other way. The same logic would lead also to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. They also are the tools of Germany. But they are mere tools and do not yet stand in the direct path of our necessary action.

The purpose of the Central Powers strike straight at the very heart of everything we believe in; their methods of warfare outrage every principle of humanity and of knightly honor; their intrigue has corrupted the very thought and spirit of many of our people; their sinister and secret diplomacy has sought to take our very territory away from us and disrupt the union of the States. Our safety would be at an end, our honor forever sullied and brought into contempt, were we to permit their triumph. They are striking at the very existence of democracy and liberty.

Germany's success by skill, by industry, by knowledge, by enterprise we did not grudge or oppose, but admired rather. She had built up for herself a real empire of trade and influence, secured by the peace of the world. But at the moment when she had conspicuously won her triumphs of peace she threw them away, to establish in their stead what the world will no longer permit to be established, military and political domination by arms, by which to oust where she could not excel the rivals she most feared and hated. The peace we make must remedy that wrong.

But the fact that a wrong use has been made of a just idea is no reason why a right use should not be made of it. It ought to be brought under the patronage of its real friends. Let it be said again that autocracy must be shown the utter futility of its claims to power of leadership in the modern world.

The wrongs, the very deep wrongs committed in this war will have to be righted. But they can not and must not be righted by the commission of similar wrongs against Germany and her allies. The world will not permit the commission of similar wrongs as a means of reparation and settlement.

The cause being just and holy, the settlement must be of like motive and quality. For this we can fight, but for nothing less noble or less worthy of our traditions. For this cause we en-

tered the war and for this cause will we battle until the last gun is fired.

We shall be free to base peace on generosity and justice, to the exclusion of all selfish claims to advantage, even on the part of the victors.

A supreme moment of history has come. The eyes of the people have been opened and they see. The hand of God is laid upon the nations. He will show them favor, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear heights of His own justice and mercy.

Let there be no misunderstanding. Our present and immediate task is to win the war, and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished. Every power and resource we possess, whether of men, of money or of materials, is being devoted and will continue to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved. Those who desire to bring peace about before that purpose is achieved I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere. We will not entertain it.

Graded and High School Honor Roll

Seniors.
Latitia Paull
Bonnie Judd
Margaret Lovett
Sara Coffey
John D. Lowe.
Sophomore.
Stanley Cundiff
Nathan Allison.
Junior.
Cecil Dunbar
Beckham Jeffries
Kinnaird Rowe
Maude Conover
Vera Taylor.
Freshman.
Lola Maupin
Stewart Huffaker
Mary Graves McMahan.
8th Grade.
Mary Summers.
7th Grade.
Mabel Rosenbaum
Morris Epperson.
6th Grade.
Frances Russell
Allene Neil
Nell Smith
Charlie Webb
Maggie Maupin
Robert Williams.
5th Grade.
Cecil Kearnes
Lucile Winfrey
Frances Browning.
4th Grade.
German Comer
Gladys Ingram
Annie May Menzies.
2nd Grade.
Leonard Noe
Mayes Strange
Mary Barbee
Lucile Epperson
Ernestine Richardson
Cecil Sullivan.
1st Grade.
Reid Arnold
Marshall Montgomery
Nathaniel Morgan
George Earl McLean
Earl McCandless
Lucille Butler
Marguerette Depp
Catherine Myers
Elizabeth Montgomery.

A force of 52 persons has been sent to France by the Treasury Department to audit the accounts of the Army there,

MODEL WAR KITCHEN OPENED IN WASHINGTON



This is the first war kitchen established by the United States food administration in Washington and intended to be the model for many others just like it to be opened from coast to coast to show housewives how to co-operate with the food administration. War bread was the first product turned out by this kitchen. Meat substitutes, cheap meats, conservation of fats, sugar and dairy products are subjects to be illustrated in each city. Mrs. Frank P. Wilcox, shown in the picture wearing the uniform of the food administration, is directress of the first kitchen.

No Food Takes Place of Potato, Says Department of Agriculture Bulletin

"There is no food which exactly takes the place of the potato when one is accustomed to it," says a statement issued by the United States department of agriculture, urging an increased consumption of this vegetable, now that the markets of the country are well supplied. "It has come to be such a part of our dinner that we miss it when it is not served. Besides, any left-over potato can be used in many very palatable ways for breakfast or supper, and this is a convenience from the housekeeper's standpoint, since it helps her to make palatable meals. Not only is it useful from the ease with which it can be prepared and the number of palatable ways in which it can be served, but it is very important for the food material it supplies. It is one of the most wholesome sources of starch, and is also fairly rich in the mineral matter which the body needs. Of the mineral salts one must not overlook the importance of the mild alkaline salts it contains, because these are greatly needed by the body to counterbalance the acid salts which meats and eggs produce when assimilated. In this we have a justification of the use of potatoes in the diet in liberal quantities and of our common custom of serving them with meats. When the price permits potatoes should by all means be made a part of the diet."

Wise and Otherwise

Two heads are better than a dozen—in a love affair.
If a man's really fond of music he seldom tries to sing.
Holidays are more pleasant in contemplation than in fact.
A wise man doesn't lie—neither does he tell all the truth he knows.
A girl can love almost any man her parents are willing to object to.
It's a wise proverb that contains half the wisdom it is supposed to contain.
Because you believe a thing doesn't indicate that you regard it as a positive fact.
It is easy for a woman to look out for herself—if there is a window in the room she occupies.

Many Thousands of Horses and Mules Are Used in War.

Despite the fact that the great war is being waged largely by means of mechanical devices, horses and mules have played an important part in it. Up to the present time, says Popular Science Monthly, 920,000 horses and 330,000 mules have been sent to the theater of war from the United States. The value of the horses which have been exported is 194,000,000, and of mules \$68,000,000.

The number of mules being sent to the war is increasing from year to year. The sagacity of the mule makes him very valuable in war work. Most of the horses and mules shipped from this country go directly to France. Others are sent to Great Britain and Canada and a few to some of the other European countries.

Get Wax From Trees.

From prehistoric time the Indians of Ecuador have utilized a wax found on certain species of tall palms for making candles, writes Frederic W. Goding, United States consul general at Guayaquil. This wax occurs on the tree trunks in granular form, each tree furnishing 50 pounds. The trees grow in great numbers on the mountains along the coast. Mr. Goding has sent a sample of the wax to the department of commerce, saying from 15 to 20 tons a month of it can be supplied.

Sidelights on the War.

248,024 men have volunteered in the regular army of the United States since April 1.

While a war resolution was being passed by the Baptist Association at Paducah, the Moderator, known to have pacifist tendencies, left the room.

There are 6,500,000 men fighting in Italy, of whom 4,000,000 are Italians, 2,000,000 Austrians 500,000 Germans. The Italians suffer from lack of equipment.

Col. S. S. McClure, magazine publisher, who was in Germany the first four months of 1916, says that nation can last twenty years at war, and the only way for the Allies to win is to "kill them off."

An American Ambulance driver declares that the French have discovered a poison gas more effective than any used in the war. At one instance, he says, 1,500 Germans fell dead in their tracks after inhaling it.

Emperor William, in addressing Uboat crews on the Adriatic, declared himself confident "that our submarines will never rust until the enemy is subdued. But for this we need, as well as the power of man, the aid of God."

Of the 160,000 population of Venice only about 20,000 are left in the city. Hotels and public places are deserted. Only five shops remains open and they are selling goods at any price rather than permit them to fall in the hands of the enemy.

In declining a portfolio in the British Cabinet, Lord Northcliffe rebukes Lloyd George's ministry as slow and inefficient, and point it to the United States, which, he declares "is proceeding with its war preparation with a fervor and enthusiasm little understood on this side of the Atlantic."

The fuel administration is authority for the statement that, while the annual output of coal has been increased approximately 50,000,000 tons, the increase in consumption caused by the war is 100,000,000 tons. An instance cited is that of the Bethlehem Steel Company, which demands an increased coal supply of approximately 3,000,000 tons a year. The coal demands of public-utility plants, particularly in the industrial sections, have increased a third.

The Beautiful Gulf Coast

Biloxi and Ocean Springs.

Mississippi

If you would revel among the most beautiful of shade trees—the monarchs of the South, and Live Oaks—go to Ocean Springs, Mississippi. Drink from its Mineral Springs and enjoy the ozone from the stretch of shell road along the sound.

Live Simply among its plain but hospitable small hotels or private boarding houses, you will never forget the view of the Gulf you have had, or the rejuvenating atmosphere that you have enjoyed during your stay.

Biloxi might be called the Riviera of the Gulf Coast. It is was settled by Iberville in 1699. It was part of the Louisiana possessions and was the first colony planted by the French in the South.

Yes, it is true that you will find there the old civilization and the new. Truthfully we may also say that it is one of the most restful, healthful and charming resorts on the North American continent.

We have found it most delightful just following the Christmas holidays in Mid-winter; but it is also most agreeable in the summer time, as the breezes from the Gulf of Mexico fan the shore at some time of each day.

Many legends have been centered at Biloxi, which doubtless had their origin from the time of the Indian to later civilization. A grand old oak, with gnarled and twisted branches and hanging moss stands in the old churchyard of the picturesque church of the Redeemer—it has been the basis of many a legend and verse.

How beautiful are those homes along the beach where nature has been undisturbed. Beyond the narrow streets of Old Biloxi one can skirt again the shell road, pass the "home for guests" and the lighthouse—and be a welcome guest also at one or more of the beautiful private villas lined along the shell road. Several of these have their own private piers with boat-house or bathing-house at the end of the pier, way out on the water. Boating, bathing and fishing are recreations that belong to the out-of-door life of Biloxi nearly all the year round.

Biloxi is not wholly dependent upon tourists. It has an all-the-year-round population. A Tourist Club is sustained during the winter months from a colony largely of middle states northern people who center there yearly from mid-winter to early spring. It is an attractive adjunct to Biloxi during that time. Never has the writer seen more glorious sunsets or more beautiful moonlights. What more fascinating than the silvery sheen in the wake of a white sailboat as she silently glides along. Her hold may be filled with oysters which she may be carrying to be unloaded at some oyster houses a mile or so around the bend of the bay; or it may be that with Schrimp from deeper waters she is laden. If you happen to be the next morning, where the boat is being unloaded you will find it a process worth seeing. Inside of a long building all is activity—men, women and children are employed by the hundreds in opening the oyster shells. The oysters are first dropped into tubs of water and the last process is when they are placed in cases which are sealed and neatly labeled and then are ready for the market.

There are homes for the workers and their families who live near the plants or oyster factories. There is also a Settlement House not far away with beautiful trees about it, with kindergarten and playgrounds for the children, who are thus cared for while their mothers are at work at the oyster houses. The season is short and consequently the earnings are for only a short time of the year.

Again and again from the cold rigid winters of the north we shall seek the shore of Beautiful Biloxi and perhaps now and then for a respite in the summer, also.

So when you make up your route for trips South henceforth, we advise you by all means to include Biloxi or Ocean Springs.—Carlyle Porter.

These are two of the popular and attractive resorts on the beautiful Gulf Coast and reached by the modern steel passenger trains of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

NEED MORE REVENUE FOR ROADS.

BY RODMAN WILBY.

When a man passes through many of the counties of Kentucky, he finds some good and some bad roads. Naturally, he wonders why all roads are not good and if he will investigate he will find that the reason is, the lack of revenue. Because, surely the county officials would be glad to have all good roads within the confines of their county, but they cannot accomplish the impossible and consequently cannot build roads without money.

Traffic conditions have changed and the people now demand more and better roads every year but the road levy is not increased to meet the demand. The price of labor and materials has increased during the past two years, but the road funds have not been increased. A dollar in 1918 will not go much farther than 50c did in 1916. So the answer must be more revenue.

Let any man go to the sher-

iff's books and investigate the amount of road taxes paid by every man living along one of the roads. He will find that on many roads as much as 7 or 8 miles in length, there is not enough road taxes paid to build one mile of road.

Under the law, any Fiscal Court can call an election to vote on an additional road tax of any amount up to 20c on the \$100.00 worth of taxable property, to run for a period not exceeding ten years and bridges in that county, and the Fiscal Court can expend the funds on any roads in the county.

A barrel of corn, fifty pounds of tobacco or ten pounds of wool will pay the average man's part of the tax and at the same time assure him good roads so as to market his crops much cheaper and good roads will add to the value of his farm several hundred times the amount he pays in additional taxes.

Roads also benefit the cities because the county must advance if the cities prosper.

It is certainly patriotic to build and maintain roads at this time.

WAR TALKS

By UNCLE DAN

Number Three

How War Methods Have Changed Everybody Must Help.

"Hello, Uncle Dan, Jimmie and I have been waiting for you." "Sorry if I have kept you long," said Uncle Dan. "Your mother has been telling me how bashful I used to be. She said if a girl spoke to me I would blush to my hair roots. Well, I reminded her of the time your father first came to see her and the joke we played on them, so I guess that will hold her for a while."

Continuing, Uncle Dan said: "You want to talk more about the war, do you? Well, war methods have undergone many changes and they are still changing. No two wars are fought alike. In early times, the weapons were stones, clubs, spears, bows and arrows, swords, etc. In this kind of warfare, victory was with the strong right arm. Men of enormous size and strength were the great warriors. The invention of gunpowder, however, has changed all this. It has enabled men to kill one another at a considerable distance, and do it wholesale. The war, as we know it now, is a combination of chemicals, machinery, mathematical calculations and highly trained men. Just think of it! Airplanes, submarines, armored tanks, or caterpillars, poison gases, and curtains of fire are all used for the first time in this war; and they are destructive beyond anything heretofore known."

"The methods followed by the Kaiser and his allies are simply devilish. He must answer in history to the killing of thousands of innocent women and children. He has broken every international law and every rule of warfare; he has bombarded hospitals and undefended cities, sunk Red Cross ships on grounds of mercy; he has destroyed cathedrals and priceless treasures of art that can never be replaced; he has made slaves of his prisoners; he has tried to get us into war with him; his emissaries have blown up our ships, burned our factories and cut our forests. He knows no mercy or honor. The most charitable view to take of this blood-thirsty tyrant is that he is crazy."

"One thing is certain," continued Uncle Dan, with great emphasis, "Our liberty, the safety of our homes and our country, and the security of the world demand the speedy and absolute overthrow of the Kaiser and crushing out once and forever the reign of Prussian brutality."

"How about the German people," said Billie.

Uncle Dan replied: "The splendid German people were happy, thrifty, prosperous and contented. They have been tricked into war and made to suffer the tortures of the damned; they have been cruelly and systematically deceived. God grant that the real facts may get to them, and if they do, Lord help the Kaiser!"

"Of course the allies will win," said Mrs. Graham.

"Probably so," said Uncle Dan. "But if we are to win, we must go the limit. We must check the awful destruction to shipping by the German submarines, or we may not be able to get food and supplies to our own men and to our allies; we must also pit hundreds of thousands, and perhaps millions, of first-class soldiers in the battle line."

"Food is the first consideration," Uncle Dan continued. "No army can hold out against hunger. It has been said that food will win the war, and this is largely true. Hence the importance of the farm in the war plans of our country."

Mrs. Graham interrupted by saying: "In view of the importance of farming, don't you think, Daniel, that the farmers ought to be exempted from war service?"

"No, a thousand times no," said Uncle Dan, striking the table so hard to emphasize his protest that he tipped over a vase of flowers. "We must have no class legislation. The duty to serve is the common duty of all, and no class must be relieved of this obligation. The question of exemption must be a personal one and decided by the facts surrounding each case. In no other way can we have a square deal, and to insure this, it is the duty of congress to pass immediately the Chamberlain bill, or some such measure, which is fair to all classes. It would settle all these questions and do it fairly. Safety now and safety hereafter demands such legislation, and let me suggest that you and your friends get busy with your congressman and senators and urge them to prompt action."

"It is time for us to realize that we are not living in a fool's paradise; that this great country of ours cost oceans of blood and treasure and it is only due to the loyalty, sacrifice and service of our forefathers that we have a country, and it is our highest duty to preserve it unimpaired and pass it on to posterity, no matter what the cost may be. Our citizenship and their ancestors came from all parts of the world to make this country a home and enjoy its blessings and opportunities; hence, in the crisis before us, it is the duty of everyone to stand squarely back of our country and be prepared to defend the flag. Everyone in this crisis is either pro-American or pro-German. Great as the country is, there is not room enough for two flags."

WAR TALKS

By UNCLE DAN

Number Four

Military Training Necessary for Safety and Defense.

"Say, Uncle Dan," said Billie, "Jimmie and I have been looking up about war in the encyclopedia at school. We found that in the war between Germany and France in 1870-71, Germany lost in killed and wounded 23,000 soldiers while France lost about six times as many, and besides that, she lost every battle. We asked Professor Slocum why this was. He said that the German army was highly trained and ably commanded, while the French soldiers were poorly trained; and that their war department was honey-combed with jealousy and politics; that the officers were not much good, and that's why France lost the war and so many men. What do you think about it, Uncle Dan?"

"Well," said Uncle Dan, "Professor Slocum is right. By inefficiency France lost that war, together with two of her best provinces—Alsace and Lorraine—and had to pay a billion dollars indemnity money. France today learned her lesson by that sad experience, so she put in universal military training, and as a result, her soldiers now know how to fight and how to protect themselves. They are losing less men in the war than the Germans. France also put politics out of her war department, so that expert authority, instead of bureaucratic stupidity, now directs the army. The result is, France has one of the best and most efficient armies ever assembled, and this shows what thorough training and good leadership means in warfare. This saved France in this crisis, as well as the liberties of the world."

"As war is now conducted, there is no place for an untrained man. A body of 10,000 well trained soldiers properly handled could defeat five times their number of raw recruits and do it every time with comparatively small loss to themselves. Proper training alone will reduce the death and casualty rate one-third of what it otherwise would be, and right here is an unanswerable argument for universal military training."

"Our government has no moral right to force her men into war service without properly training them for it. To do so is simply murder, hence the frantic effort that is now being made to give her soldiers some training before they are sent to the front. If we are to win this war, it will take trained men to do it, and it will take trained men to win any other war that may come upon us in the future. If we must fight, let us fight to win and not to lose."

"That's the stuff," said Billie.

Continuing, Uncle Dan said: "Our government has expended about \$300,000,000 to put up cantonments and training stations in order to train the men called by the selective draft. When these men are trained the training stations should be immediately filled with younger men; say those in their nineteenth year, to receive six months of intensive military training along the lines of the Chamberlain bill. This will be of immeasurable benefit to them individually. It will do them more good than any other two years of their whole life; it will make them strong, manly, self-reliant, quick to see and quick to act; it will equip them for a successful life. In short, it will rebuild American manhood and will also give the government a body of trained men to draw from in case it is necessary to defend our flag and country. We must settle this question of universal military training immediately, otherwise these training camps may be demolished. The adoption of universal military training will be justice to the world that from then on we will be prepared to defend ourselves promptly and efficiently, and this will do more to keep us out of war in the future than anything else we could do."

"Do you think, brother," said Mrs. Graham, "that there will ever be another war?"

"I have no doubt about it," said Uncle Dan. "So long as men are selfish, so long as nations are ambitious to acquire territory, so long as population presses and demands more room, so long as there remains a scramble for world trade—so long wars will be. When the time comes that we reach the high plane for which we hope and dream, when all will recognize the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, then, and then only, will wars cease. When that day comes doors will need no locks, banks will need no vaults to protect their treasures, but that day is a long way off."

"The only safe and sane plan is to be able to defend ourselves at all times. Therefore, every citizen should insist that senators and congressmen shall provide for universal military training, so that never again shall the country be caught so completely unready as this war found us. Fortunately, in this case, our enemy has been held back, so we have had a few months in which to prepare. This advantage probably will never come again. It is however our salvation today."

"Because she was ready, Switzerland is an island of peace in a sea of war. Safety first is good, but safety always is better. In strength there is safety. You never saw a big cat tied to the tail of a bulldog, did you?"

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Bed Blankets worth \$4.75 for \$3.50.

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WHOLESALE

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Stairways,

General Building Material.

Will Send Catalog On Request

From Camp Shelby, Miss.

Dec. 4th, 1917.

Thanksgiving is a real holiday in Camps. Men rest, eat, play and rejoice over improvements and conditions, with a general rejoicing over reports showing that the sickness in camp is improving, and with camp drills eliminated for the day. Thanksgiving was celebrated here by rest, feasting and track meets, in forenoon, foot ball in afternoon. How is this for a feast? oyster soup and oysterettes; Italian olives, celery, salted peanuts and mixed pickles; roast turkey, oyster dressing, giblet gravy and cranberry sauce; cured ham and currant jelly, mashed potatoes, green peas and canned yams; shrimp salad, pumpkin pie, vanilla ice cream, assorted cakes, assorted fruits, mixed nuts, cigars and cigarettes. I was told this was served, as some of us had a special invitation to take dinner with friends in town. We could not resist the temptation as we haven't the opportunity to eat at a civilian's table very often, unless you visit some town where there are but few "khaki."

There are fifteen from Adair in this Company (Co. A 138 M. Bn.) Several in Infantry, others here and there. Having talked to most of them learned, with the exception of four or five, have bought "Liberty Loan Bonds." Three cheers for the man that will do his bit in two ways, willing and ready to fight for "Old Glory" then to buy a Liberty Loan Bond to aid our Government in this World's war. What have you done? We don't like for exercise, since we are required to drill forty-eight hours a week, not including hikes three night a week. Some few have gone from this division to New York. They soon will take their leave for Europe.

Our Captain (T. A. Humble) left this week for Oklahoma, to attend Machine Gun School for the next few weeks. No doubt you wonder what we do on Saturdays and Sundays. On Saturdays we have bunk and equipment inspection. Sunday's quarters inspection, which last most of forenoon. At leisure to go where we choose in the afternoon. There will be but few soldiers spend Christmas at home, as there will be but few ten day's furloughs granted. Assistant Surgeon General, N. C. Rucker, of the U. S. Public Health service, is expected in Hattiesburg next week to go over city and Camp Shelby and make an inspection of health and sanitary conditions. After the health surgeon completes his investigation, he will make a report. The largest budget in the history of the U. S., will be asked of Congress by the various departments of the government. In all it is estimated that it will take more than \$12,500,000,000 to run the affairs of the nation during the fiscal year. There are two ways in which this money will be raised, one through taxation and the other by Liberty bonds and other forms of loans. Every man, woman and child in the country will feel the pinch of taxation. Taxes will grow larger unless the people voluntarily lay their money on the altar of freedom. If you wish to help the nation and distribute the war burden a little

more equally suppose you invest in war saving certificates or thrift stamps.

Clarence Marshall.

Middletown, Ill.

Dear Editor:

As it has been some time since I contributed any thing for the publication in your valuable paper, I will send in a few items which may be of some interest to some of your many readers.

The weather has been delightful for the past three months, haven't had any rain to speak of and a very little snow. There is about two inches of snow on the ground now.

Crops of all kind were good. There is a big corn crop but the early frost damaged it about one third. Corn husking is about two thirds over.

Arlie Cole has been laid off from husking corn for ten days with a sprained wrist.

Curtis Montgomery and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wess Montgomery who left Middletown three months ago for Wilmer, Ala., to make it their future home, returned the last of the week satisfied to stay in Ill.

Please find enclosed money order for \$2.00 to pay for the News for two years.

G. C. Wilson,
Middletown, Ill.

In many cases throughout the country automobile owners have learned to drive their own cars or have given them up entirely that their chauffeurs might be released to give their valuable specialized service to the Army.

Pains, Dizzy Spells

Mrs. G. P. Cartwright, of Whitwell, Tenn., writes: "I suffered with bearing-down pains. . . The dizzy spells got so bad that when I would start to walk, I would just pretty nearly fall. Was very much run-down. I told my husband I thought Cardui would help me. . . He got me a bottle. . . It helped me so much that he got me another bottle. I got a whole lot better. The dizzy spells and the bearing-down pains. . . left me entirely."

If you are weak and run-down, or suffer from womanly pains,

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

You can feel safe in giving Cardui a thorough trial. It is composed of mild, vegetable, medicinal ingredients, recognized by standard medical books for many years, as being of great value in the troubles from which only women suffer. The enthusiastic praise of the thousands of women who have been helped by Cardui in its past 40 years of successful use should assure you of its genuine merit, and convince you that it would be worth your while to try this medicine for your troubles. All druggists sell it.

Try Cardui

L. 74

WAR TALKS

By UNCLE DAN

Number Five

Jimmie and a German Boy Clash—
Must Do Three Things to Save
Country.

It was a warm evening, so Uncle Dan went out to a lawn seat under the spreading branches of the great tree that suggested the farm's name of Oak Hill. Billie and Jimmie had been laying for him, so Uncle Dan was captured by the boys on short order.

"Say, Uncle Dan," Billie began. "We had a red-hot argument at school yesterday with Carl Newman. Carl said that German schools were miles ahead of our schools and that no one could come up to the educated German. Well, Jimmie got hot under the collar and handed it back to him good and plenty. Jimmie said if their education taught them to torpedo Lusitanias, sink hospital ships, murder hundreds of women and children, make slaves of the Belgians, poison wells, destroy fruit trees and commit all sorts of crimes, then we did not want that kind of education here. What do you think about it, Uncle Dan? I told Jimmie you spent a lot of time in Europe and knew all about schools, so give us your opinion."

"Well," replied Uncle Dan, deliberately, "the German schools are very thorough; they furnish exceedingly valuable and practical instruction. The industrial training given there is probably the best to be found. The schools as a whole, however, in my opinion, appeal to the head only, and never to the heart. The aim and trend is to make the individual blindly submissive to the Prussian plan of world domination; they teach that it is the destiny of Germany to rule the world, and that to the glory and advance of Germany, in this plan, all things must give way; that the Kaiser as head of the state, can do no wrong if he carries forward the plan of world control. Some of the greatest teachers and preachers even defend and justify her heartless crushing of Belgians and the many other atrocious crimes she has committed in this war. Thank God, our American education reaches both the head and the heart. It is an education with a soul, and we must maintain the high ideals we have fixed. In a word, in Germany, the people are taught that they exist for the government, while here the government exists to serve the people."

"Just wait a minute," interrupted Billie. "Say that over again slowly, so I can write it down."

Uncle Dan, smilingly, complied. Billie exclaimed: "Now, we will hand that nut out for Carl to crack. Carl, you know," continued Billie, "has a very smart father who keeps him posted on the German arguments. Carl said our government was only an experiment anyway; that it would not last twenty years, and that it might burst up any old time. Jimmie asked him if Germany was so mighty good, why they did not go back there to live."

"Our government will go on forever, won't it, Uncle Dan?"

"Now," said Uncle Dan, "you are raising a big question, and one that has troubled me for years. Our government is still in the experimental stage; in fact, it is the greatest experiment ever undertaken, and if popular government is to be successful, a few things must be done, otherwise, to paraphrase the great Lincoln, the government of the people, by the people and for the people, will perish. It is my firm conviction," said Uncle Dan, in a very impressive manner, "that if our country is to go on, as we hope and pray, we must very quickly do at least three things, and I will name them in the order of importance as it appears to me:

"First, adopt compulsory universal military training of all young men physically fit before they reach the age of twenty years.

"Next, require that every foreigner who comes here to live must, within a reasonable time, say a year, declare his intention of becoming an American citizen and take the necessary steps to do so, thereby, from that moment, assuming all the obligations of citizenship of our country, and that means he must defend our flag upon equal terms with our native-born, and if he is not willing to do this, he should be sent back from whence he came."

"That's the stuff," exclaimed Billie. "And, finally, enact such legislation as will make voting compulsory. Popular government is based upon the participation of all and the rule of the majority, and democracy cannot continue and be successful unless we live up to the spirit of the institution."

"The first step, however, is the passing of the Chamberlain bill for universal military training. If you will get the leading citizen, and especially the editor of your paper, to write personal letters to your congressmen and both senators, urging their support, it will help enormously."

"I see by the morning papers," said Uncle Dan, "that the Rotary clubs of the entire country, the liveliest, most efficient organization to be found, have unanimously decided to get back of the Chamberlain bill and give it loyal and enthusiastic support. They will work with the Universal Military Training league to accomplish this important piece of legislation, which will do more than anything else to make us a real nation with a common viewpoint, bring us back to sane living, and teach us the patriotism of service."

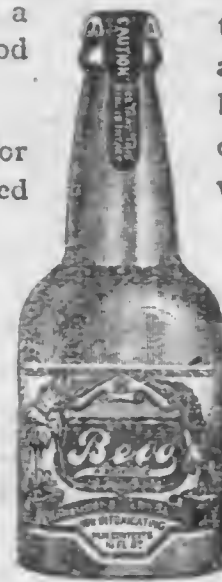
The Triumphal March of



WHEN we announced Bevo recently, our hopes were high. We knew that we had the most unusual soft drink that had ever been offered: A beverage combining the nutritive extracts of wholesome cereals, the zest of Seazer Hops, a flavor all its own and absolute purity. We knew this because, true to our own ideals, we had experimented for years before we were satisfied to say, "We offer you Bevo—it is a different soft drink—it is good and it is good for you."

High as were our hopes for its reception, we have realized them far and beyond our expectations.

Bevo today is an established popular success. Everywhere the same question is asked:—"Have you tried Bevo?"



Now, one final word. We promise you that, in accord with the known principles of Anheuser-Busch and all its products, Bevo not only will forever maintain its present high standard of quality, but as time goes on our great endeavor shall be to make this soft drink even more perfect in every detail of its goodness.

You will find Bevo at inns, restaurants, groceries, department and drug stores, picnic grounds, baseball parks, soda fountains, dining cars and other places where refreshing beverages are sold.

Guard against substitutes. Have the bottle opened in front of you, first seeing that the seal is unbroken and that the crown top bears the Fox.

Bevo—the all-year-round soft drink

Bevo is sold in bottles only, and is bottled exclusively by

ANHEUSER-BUSCH—ST. LOUIS

Chattanooga Beverage Co.

Distributors CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

SEE THAT CROWN BEARS THIS SEAL



CAUTION SEE THAT THIS SEAL IS INTACT

Gayly Decked Fijians Do Artistic Dance Imitating a Tide Rising on a Reef

The Fijians are perhaps the best dancers in the world. One of the most curious dances that they practice is one representing a tide rising on a reef. The idea to be conveyed is that of a tide gradually rising on a reef till at length there remains only a little coral isle, round which the angry breakers rage, flinging their white foam on every side. At first the dancers form in long lines and approach silently, to represent the quiet advance of the waves.

After a while the lines break up into smaller companies, which advance with outspread hands and bodies bent forward to represent rippling wavelets, the tiniest waves being represented by children.

Quicker and quicker they come on, now advancing, now retreating, yet, like true waves, steadily progressing and gradually closing on every side of the imaginary islet round which they play or battle after the manner of breakers, springing high in mid-air and flinging their arms far above their heads to represent the action of spray.

As they leap and toss their heads the soft white masi or native cloth which, for greater effect, they wear as a turban with long streamers and also wear round the waist, whence it floats in long scarf-like ends—trembles and flutters in the breeze.

The whole effect is most artistic, and the orchestra does its part by imitating the roar of the surf on the reef—a sound which to them has been a never-ceasing lullaby from the hour of their birth.

Credit for Telescope Given to Dutch Spectacle Maker

The first telescope has been attributed to various scientists and inventors of the early part of the seventeenth century, including Galileo, Janssen, Jacob Adriaens and Zacarias Jansz; but documentary evidence points to a Dutch spectacle maker, Hans Lippershey, as the man who discovered the germ of the idea.

In the archives of Holland is a petition, presented October 2, 1608, in which Lippershey asks for what would now be called a patent for an instrument for seeing at a distance. The

senators were given a demonstration of the contrivance in the turrets of the prince's palace, and the committee was so much impressed that they gave an order for three telescopes. The price paid was 900 florins, or about \$370 each. A few months later the senators refused to give Lippershey the monopoly he desired on the ground that "it appears that many other persons have a knowledge of this new invention." The lenses of these first telescopes were made of rock crystal.

Tasmanian Mammals.

There is a species of mammals in Tasmania the females of which lay eggs, from which the young are hatched like the young of birds. This mammal, the echidna, is perhaps of the lowest order of mammals, and is a kind of connecting link between mammals and reptiles. They are about the size of a baby porcupine, are covered with strong spines set thickly all over their skins, and by way of a nose they have a slender and narrow beak of white horn. The echidna has very long, sharp claws, with which it digs a deep burrow. In this burrow it builds a nest for its young and deposits one or two eggs, which are inclosed in a strong flexible shell three-fourths of an inch in length by two-thirds of an inch in diameter.

Government loans to farmers in October amounted to \$7,374,044, practically double the amount paid out during the previous month. Applications for loans in the hands of the 12 Federal land banks total \$193,250,945.

A German submarine recently captured by two U. S. destroyers was sent to the bottom by her own crew. Nearly forty of her crew were taken prisoners.

The American Red Cross is sending aid to the Italians both in the care of the wounded and in look after the civilian population which has left Venice.

Millie Johnson, aged 90, was burned to death at Campbells-ville when her cabin took fire and was destroyed.

The British army is within two miles of Jerusalem and the capture of that city from the Turks seems certain.

Is the pooling system fails the Government will take over and operate the railroads of the country during the war.

If Russia enters into a separate peace the Allies will require that all their Ambassadors shall demand their passports.

The new Republican administration of Louisville has abolished 76 unnecessary jobs with a saving to the city of \$71,000 per annum.

The L. & N. has let a contract for the construction of a branch line near Whitesburg running into very rich and undeveloped coal fields.

The French on Sunday in an advance attack on German lines in the Verdah sector captured first and second line trenches and 800 prisoners.

The peril to Italy is now passed as large English and French reinforcements have reached the battle line with many batteries of big guns.

The Ford administration has seized 16,000 tons of sugar which was held in New York.

LOCALS.

Special Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late Dr. B. F. Taylor or Dr. Jas. Taylor, by note or account must settle the same at once, as this business must be closed.

61-Mar 1st

I keep on hands a full stock of coffins, caskets, and robes. I also keep Metallic Caskets, and Steel Boxes and two hearses. We keep extra large caskets. Prompt service night or day. Residence Phone 29, office phone 198. 45-1 yr J. F. Triplett, Columbia, Ky.

Strayed.

2 heifers. One 2 years old. Dark red with sharp horns. One about 8 or 10 months old, pale red with white face. Will pay \$5.00. Five dollars to the one that will put them up and let me know where at Glensfork about 4 weeks ago.

J. L. Miller, Creelsboro, Ky.

For Sale.

On Thursday, December 20th 1917, I will sell to the highest bidder, on my farm, two miles north of Purdy, on Green river, one team of work mules, 9 years old, two coming two year old mules, two milk cows, 5 and 7 years old, 6 head of yearling steers, 3 head of yearling heifers, 3 hogs, will weigh about 160 pounds, 7 hogs, average about 100 pounds, farming tools, etc.

Cortez Sanders. 63t

ADAIR CIRCUIT COURT.

N. M. Tutt, Plaintiff
vs.
Marion Antle & Defendants

In compliance with an order of the Adair Circuit Court rendered at the May term thereof, 1917.

I will at my Office in the Town of Columbia, from now until the 1st day of January, 1918, receive Claims and proof of same, against the estate of Mary Antle, deceased.

W. A. Coffey, Master Commissioner,
Adair Circuit Court. 63t

Dr. Jacobstein.

Dr. S. M. Jacobstein, the well-known Louisville eye specialist is at the Herriford House this week. Dr. Jacobstein is well known in these parts for the general satisfaction that his work has at all times given. He will be here from time to time looking after his patients during the winter season. Hundreds of people of Adair county testify to Dr. Jacobstein's success and ability as an expert in examining eyes, testing and fitting glasses. If you should fail to find him on calling, leave word at his rooms in the Herriford House.

Captain January.

The expression class at Lindsey-Wilson is very busy rehearsing the play "Captain January," to be given Friday evening, Dec. 14th. The play was dramatized by Mrs. Woodall from the story by Laura E. Richards, and is rich in both humor and pathos. The scenes from Shakespeare as part of the dream, the dainty fairies and funny brownies, all form an interesting feature of the play proper.

Mrs. Woodall has given this play with great success in several of the Southern cities—having given it three times in Nashville, by request.

Married in Louisville.

Mr. McC. Goode, who is a native of Adair county, and who has been a prominent citizen of Campbellsville for quite a number of years, was married in Louisville one day last week to Mrs. Lillian Biard, a favorite society lady of the city. The couple are now at Mr. Goode's handsome home in Campbellsville.

The groom is a large stock holder in a wholesale grocery house, Louisville, and is also President of The Farmers' Bank, Casey's Creek, Adair county.

His many friends in this locality are ready to reach him the glad hand.

Surprise Wedding.

Mrs. Mattie Reighard, a daughter of Mrs. R. S. Todd, of this city, was married Nov. 16th, to Mr. Earl Custer, of Cincinnati, O., at the home of Rev. J. L. Glasscock. Mrs. Reighard spent her childhood days in this place but for the past three years has been matron of God's Bible School, Cincinnati, O. She was loved by all who knew her and will be greatly missed by her many friends.

Mr. Custer is a resident of Ohio, and is connected with the Recepting Register Co. He is a true gentleman in every respect and has a host of friends who are glad to congratulate him for the choice he has made.

Ellis Issues Letter to Draft Registrants.

The advisability of all registrants subject to draft keeping themselves advised of all the proceedings affecting them is emphasized in a letter sent by Adj. Gen. J. Tandy Ellis to all local and district draft boards in Kentucky. Registrants are bound by law to keep themselves advised of these proceedings, and failure to do so may result in their losing right to claim exemption or discharge. All registrants should notify their local boards with their present address, if it has been changed from the address given on the registration card, so that questionnaires which will be mailed December, 15, 1917, will reach such registrants without delay.

Dr. Bruner Endorses

President Wilson.

Dr. Ben L. Bruner in an address recently said the following:

"I believe God is guiding the heart and hand and soul of Woodrow Wilson," he said.

Dr. Bruner stated that while he had worked against the President at both elections, he now feels that he was chosen by God to guide the nation in this hour.

He referred to the preparation the United States is making, the extent of which has not been generally divulged.

There are already 750,000 American soldiers in Europe, and by the time the buds swell in France we will have 2,000,000 men there. The United States is not making plans on the basis of a short war, but for a war to last from three to five years.

Sad Deaths.

Mr. Sam Collins, who lived on Mr. W. G. McKinley's farm, two miles from Columbia, went to Missouri two months ago, to look for a home. He located at Parma, in the Southern part of the State. Four weeks ago his wife and children followed. Two weeks ago his wife contracted pneumonia, and in a few days died. Last Wednesday morning the husband, who was also stricken with pneumonia, died.

Mr. Liss Cravens, who is a brother of the deceased woman, was here last Thursday, en route to Missouri, to bring the children back to Adair county. Much sympathy is being expressed for the little orphan children. It is hoped that they will be brought up in the fear and admonition of the Lord, and that after awhile they will again see their father and mother.

From Camp Taylor.

Dec. 5, 1917.

Editor Adair County News:

Will write a short letter in regard to the false reports that are being circulated about the treatment of soldier in cantonments throughout the U. S. The impression is made in some localities that we don't get sufficient food, clothing, bed clothing and that our quarters are not sufficiently heated. That is false from the very beginning. It would surprise any that hasn't been here, to visit these quarters, to see the pains that have been taken to safeguard the lives and health of the soldiers in training. I myself, expected to find poor quarters and equipment when I came here on account of the rush and haste to get our armies ready for service in France, but I was greatly surprised and pleased to find it to the contrary. There is always some fellows ready to complain and they would keep it up if they were in a palace and had a King's ration.

Our Government is going to make this the cleanest, best equipped and most efficient army in the world, and the many fathers and mothers at home need not worry about their sons being neglected when it can possibly be helped, and by such a system as that there will be better results gained when the U. S. army is mobilized in France, than was ever achieved by an equal number of men.

So considering the trying conditions our country is under at the present time, any person that will aid in spreading or trying to spread dissatisfaction in regard to the management of the army should be dealt with severely. Those at home who are not able to serve in the army owing to dependents and physical disabilities should not allow themselves to be fooled into spreading such reports. Instead they should lend every bit of aid possible to encourage and equip those in the ranks. There's quite a contrast between a fellow's feelings in the ranks when he knows every man and woman at home is backing him, to what they would be if he doubted their appreciation of him—putting up his life without a word—much most of them do.

Hope this will find room in your valuable paper, if so may write again. Estel Tarter, Co. B. 46th Inf., Camp Taylor, Ky.

LOST TWO FINGERS.

A Soldier at Home on a Furlough, Meets With an Accident.

Rufus Feese, son of Mr. G. R. Feese, who who lives at Plum Point, this county, and who is a soldier in the United States army, and who is stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss., met with a very serious accident on his father's farm last Tuesday. He was at home on a few days' furlough, and with an older brother they were doing some kind of work, cutting wood, we are told, when the blade of the axe in the hands of the older brother, accidentally struck the soldier brother, cutting off two fingers on the right hand. Dr. W. J. Flowers was called and dressed the wounds.

Tobacco Talk.

It would not be a surprise if the government did not take steps toward limiting the production of tobacco, on account of the influence that the present fancy prices will have on its production next year. Tobacco is yielding to those grow it a more profitable return than other crop. There is danger that the production of food stuffs will be hindered by the fact that farmers will wherever the weed can be grown turn their attention largely to putting in all tobacco next year.

Seventeen cents a pound was considered a fair price for Burley in 1916. The average this year already bids fair to around 30 cents. All dark tobaccos are ruling proportionately high. Kentucky had 450,000 acres in tobacco this year as against 434,000 last year. The production this year was 438,750,000; last year 435,000,000. The total production for the United States this year was 1,247,690,000 pounds; last year 1,150,622,000 pounds.

Tobacco experts are forecasting record breaking prices throughout the Kentucky markets this year as a result of the opening day's sales on the Burley market at Horse Cave, Kentucky, when 42,800 pounds of tobacco was sold at a general average of \$28.40 a hundred. The lowest price of the entire day was 26 cents, while some of the better classes brought as high as 60 cents. A big percentage of the sales ranged from 40 to 70 cents, the \$28.40 being a general average of the entire day.

High School Rides to Victory.

Columbia High School put the jinx on "Jamestown giants" basket ball team Friday night at the local team's gym by the score of 43 to 20.

The fast quintet of C. H. S. soon proved too much for the visitors. Altho out-classed in weight the High School boys presented a much faster team than Jamestown. At first Jamestown held the boys to a close score, but in the last half Jamestown did not score a field goal. The effective guarding of J. Dunbar and Garnett was a big factor in winning the game. Herriford and Davis presented some of the liveliest playing as forward that old C. H. S. ever witnessed, both scoring many points. There are two of the fastest forwards that C. H. S. has ever produced. Barger, also, played a great game at Center, usually knocking the ball where he chose to place it.

C. H. S. never played a manlier nor cleaner set of fellows than the Jamestown boys. The conducted themselves as gentlemen while here.

Line up	C. H. S.	Jamestown
Barger	C	Canada
Herriford	F	Wesley
Davis	F	E. McFarland
J. Dunbar	G	Popplewell
Garnett	G	H. McFarland
English	C	
Jeffries	F	

For C. H. S. Davis scored 18 points, Herriford 9, Barger 12, J. Dunbar 6, English 2, Jeffries 1.

For Jamestown E. McFarland scored 14 points, Popplewell 4, Wesley 2.

Paid Subscribers.

The following persons have paid their subscription for this paper since December 1, 1917. It is our intention to publish the names of paid subscribers each week, from now till Jan. 1st, when the names of all who have not paid for one year in advance will be dropped from the list or be charged \$1.50 per year to be paid during the year.

Z. T. Taylor, Jo Huddleston, E. A. VanHoy, F. I. Ingram, Charles Sutton, J. R. Wilson, W. P. Epperson, A. E. Murrell, J. N. Garrett, Sam Garmoi, C. W. Garrett, Mary Grider, H. Blankenship, Mrs. W. H. Newby, T. S. Cartwright, J. D. Patterson, M. A. Traylor, W. L. Rexroat, Colvig Hutchison, G. B. Cheatham, W. H. Harmon, S. N. Hancock, W. S. Pickett, Mont Harmon, S. S. VanHoy, J. H. Breeding, J. W. Garnett, R. L. Allen, R. P. Bridgewater, W. R. Littrell, John Brockman, J. F. Mills, Jno. H. Bran-

Not A Special Sale

JUST EVERY DAY
BARGAINS



If it is a
Hat, Cap or Suit
Of Clothes for a Young Man
Or a Middle Age Man, I have
It. Also anything in Dry
Goods, Notions
And Shoes.



ALBIN MURRAY,
COLUMBIA, KY.

Gradyville.

Fine hog slaughtering weather this week.

Corn gathering is in full sway in this section at this time.

About all the tobacco in this section has been sold at good prices.

W. L. Grady spent a few days the first of the week at Greensburg on the tobacco market.

Rev. B. T. Watson, of Columbia, preached a very interesting discourse at the Methodist church in our city last Sunday night.

James Gilpin, of Sparksville, passed through here the first of the week, en route for Greensburg to try the tobacco market.

Mr. D. C. Wheeler, one of our best citizens, has been in a critical condition, for the past week, with a complication of troubles.

Mr. Tol Coomer, one of Sparksville best citizens, was in our midst one day last week and reports everything moving along nicely in his section with business good.

J. H. Burris and Charlie Reece, our produce men, were in our section several days of last week taking up produce, making turkeys a specialty, at 20c per lb. Quite a lot of them sold.

Mr. Charlie Herriford, of Columbia, and Dr. Jacobstein, the well-known optician of Louisville, were in our city last Friday. The Dr. did a fine business as he usually does when he comes.

Rev. Vance, of Columbia, filled his regular appointment here last Sunday. Our people are much pleased with Bro. Vance.

Dolphus Rodgers, of Roachville, was here one day last week visiting his father and family.

We were all glad for Uncle Robert O. Keltner and family to move back to our town. They have been residing in Columbia for the past three months.

James, the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Moss, has been con-

finied to his room with a severe throat trouble.

Aaron Yarberry, our man tractor and carrier from the place to Basil, is confined to his room with measles at this time.

George M. Willis, one of our soldier boys, who is stationed in Louisville, spent last Sunday with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Willis, near here.

Mr. Hodgen, the well-known hat man, of Louisville, was calling on his trade in our town last Thursday. As usual he had good business.

Mr. T. W. Dowell bought a nice lot of wheat from James Hearon, of Meadow Creek, last week, at reasonable prices. Mr. Dowell has a nice lot of wheat on hand preparatory for the winter and spring trade.

Your reporter, sold, last week, to J. M. Compton, of the Keltner community, a very fine milch cow and calf, the calf only one month old, for \$100. This was one of the best milch cows in this section of county.

We are informed that Mr. Geo. W. Dudley, who has recently put in a new corn mill at his home, near this place, is doing a fine business and is making a fine quality of meal, giving his trade universal satisfaction.

Ed Hubbard was acquitted of the murder of Smith Baughman, at Stanford, on the grounds of self defense. The verdict came as a surprise to those who read the newspaper accounts of the killing.

The United States Court, New York has dissolved the trusts among paper manufacturers and fixed the price of news print paper at three cents a pound.

The amount of alcohol in the will be cut to three per cent upon the orders of Commissioner Hoover. This reduces it near the line where it is not an intoxicant.

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Liberal assortment
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